THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,

And Manufacturing & Mercantile Advertiser.

Vol. 40.

FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 24, 1824. Vol. 3...No. 1.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, BY
DAVID MACLEAN,
FOURTH, BETWEEN MARKET & WOOD STREETS,
At 2 dollars per annum, payable in advance.
☞ Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

Public Sale of Furs in New-York.

THE AMERICAN FUR COMPANY, will offer for sale, at their Store, No 8, Vesey street New-York, on *MONDAY, the 11th of OCTOBER NEXT*, their collection of Harter's Furs and Buffalo Robes of the present season, viz—

3,000 lbs	MACKINAC and LAKE SUPERIOR	BEAVER
1,000 "	ROCKY MOUNTAIN	BEAVER
7,500 "	MISSOURI	BEAVER
1,000 "	ASSORTED	BEAVER
70,000	NORTHERN	MUSKRAT
30,000	MISSISSIPPI	MUSKRAT
20,000	KINKIKI	MUSKRAT
34,000	NORTHERN	RACKOONS
1,000	MISSISSIPPI	RACKOONS
20,000	DETROIT	RACKOONS
2?,000	RUSSIA HARE	SKINS
40,000	NUTRIA	SKINS
10,000	BUFFALO ROBES.	

These Skins are well worth the attention of Dealers and Manufacturers They will be put up and sold by Catalogue The sale will be positive

Catalogues will be ready, and the Skins open for examination three days before the sale.

New-York Sept. 9, 1824.—[17—4t.]

JOHN ALBREE.

South-west corner of Market street & the Diamond

HAS just received and is now opening a *large and extensive* assortment of

BOOTS & SHOES

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Also, an extensive assortment of
Black, Red, Green, Yellow and White
MOROCCO SKINS,
SUITABLE FOR HATTERS AND SADDLERS,
Black & Red Goat Skins,
Of superior quality,

All of which, being purchased for cash at the eastward, will be sold at a small advance, for cash or approved credit

☞ Purchasers are invited to call and examine the Goods.

Sept 10—

Dancing Academy—2d Street.

MR HOLMES

RESPECTFULLY informs the LADIES and Gentlemen of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, that he will open his Academy for the reception of those who may wish to acquire the polite accomplishment of Dancing, at his room in Second, between Wood and Smithfield streets,

On Tuesday the 14th inst.

Young Masters and Misses will be attended to from 2 to 5 in the afternoon on Tuesdays and Saturdays—Gentlemen on the evenings of same days.

September 10, 1824—3t

Twenty Dollars Reward

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on Sunday, the 5th instant, THOMAS C DARE, an Apprentice to the Tin-plate Working Business, a native of England, 16 years of age, a stout boy, with fair complexion and large features. He had on and took with him a new blue cloth coattee, a half worn gray cassinet ditto, a half worn castor hat, and sundry other clothing. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to the subscriber, or for lodging him in any jail, so that he may be recovered, or a generous reward for information which may lead to his apprehension.

Lewis Peterson.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 17, 1824 —3

☞ The editors of the *Buffalo Journal, Cincinnati Gazette*, and *Louisville Advertiser*, are requested to insert the above 3 times, and forward their accounts to this office.

NOTICE.

THE firm lately existing between Walter Carlile and John Graeff, doing business as Iron Masters at Greenville Furnace, Monongalia county, Virginia, under the name and firm of *J Graeff & Co.* is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having dealings with the said firm, are hereby requested to call at said Furnace on *J. Graeff* for settlement, who is duly authorized to settle all accounts relative to said business.

WALTER CARLILE,
JOHN GRAEFF.

Greenville Furnace, Sept. 9, 1824.

N. B. The business will in future be carried on by the subscribers, under the name and style of the VIRGINIA FURNACE. Walter Carlile having withdrawn from said concern

John Graeff,
Alfred Sutton.

Virginia Furnace, Sept. 9, [17—3os.]

Valuable Lands For Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale two TRACTS of LAND, of one thousand acres each, on the waters of the Scioto, within 14 miles of Columbus, the seat of government for the state of Ohio, called, in the plat of the Virginia Military Bounty Lands, John Towne's Tract, adjoining William Washington, Samuel Oldham, James Hockaday, Abraham Kirkpatrick and Whitehead Coleman's Tracts. This Land is of the best quality in the state, and near the canal route from Lake Erie to the Ohio river. It is well timbered and watered, and will be disposed of low for cash, or exchanged for stock in the Bank of the U. S. or any of the solvent Banks in Pennsylvania, and an indisputable title will be made to the purchaser.

Martha Pepin.

Pittsburgh August 10, 1824—6t.

FRONT-ST. AUCTION,

By Davis & Hanson.

An extensive and valuable Collection of
Theological, Historical, Medical, Classical, Law, Miscellaneous, School and Blank
BOOKS,
AT PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SALE.

N B. Public Sale by catalogue will commence on the 28th of August, and continue regularly EVERY OTHER SATURDAY EVENING.

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Alderman and Attorney at Law

HAS opened his office at the south west corner of Union and Fifth streets, where he will attend to the duties of his Office and Profession.

His German and French friends who may have transactions with their native countries, will find him punctual in attention to their affairs, if they will favor him with their patronage.

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UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

THIRTEENTH CLASS—NEW SERIES

SCHEME.

6	Prizes of	$5000	is	$30,000
6	do of	1000	is	6000
6	do of	500	is	3000
6	do of	397	is	2382
828	do of	12	is	9936
6072	do of	6	is	36432
6924	Prizes			$87,750
10625	Blanks.			

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TICKETS $8 00.

Halves $3 00 | *Quarters* $1 50

FOR SALE AT THE
BOOKSTORE
OF
Eichbaum & Johnston,
In Market, between Second and Third Streets.
PITTSBURGH.

July 2, 1824

CASH FOR RAGS.

From Four to Five Cents per lb.

ACCORDING to quality, will be given, in cash, for *RAGS*, by

J. Patterson & Co.
Corner of Wood and Third Streets.

Pittsburgh, July 2, 1824.—3mo.

TO PRINTERS.

ON HAND FOR SALE,
A new Super-Royal, one pull, Lever
PRINTING PRESS.

It will be sold cheap Apply to the subscriber, Printing Press Maker, Pittsburgh.

Charles Artzt.

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ROBINSON & WILLOCK,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED, and are now opening, at the store lately occupied by Mr. *William M'Knight*, in Market street,

A FRESH AND SEASONABLE ASSORTMENT OF
Foreign and Domestic GOODS.
Among which are

Cloths, Cassimeres and Cassinets
Painted Muslins, Chintzes and Calicoes
Figured and Plain Crapes, assorted
Brown & bleached Domestic Shirtings & Sheetings
Leghorn Flats and Straw Bonnets.
Plaid, figured and plain Silks
Umbrellas and Parasols
HATTERS' TRIMMINGS, &c.
Which will be sold, *WHOLESALE & RETAIL*, at the most reduced prices.

April 23, 1824—6mo.

SAMUEL WOOD

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the *PLASTERING, PAPERING & WHITEWASHING*, and has reduced his prices to the following rates, for cash only, viz:—

3 Coat plastering, on lath, including materials,		16 cts. per yd
2 do.	do.	14
1 do.	do.	12
3 do.	on brick wall,	8
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	4

Prices when the materials are found by the employer

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1 do	do.	5
3 do.	on brick wall,	6
Hanging paper,		12½ cts. per yd
do. border,		25
Whitewashing,		37½ cts per room

Roughcasting done in the neatest manner, and warranted to be *durable in the dampest cellars*. Casting in plaster done at the shortest notice.

Pittsburgh, June 29.—tf

AUCTION SALES,

At the Wood-street Auction Room.

ON TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week, at HALF PAST TEN O'CLOCK, A. M. will be sold, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

And at HALF PAST TWO O'CLOCK, in the afternoon of each day a general assortment of

Hardware, Groceries and Glassware.

BOOK SALE,

On SATURDAY EVENING NEXT, and to continue every second Saturday evening, except otherwise notified.

W. Anderson, *Auctioneer.*

Pittsburgh, August 20, 1824.—tf.

N. B. Having made arrangements in the cities of New-York and Philadelphia to have a general assortment of *DRY GOODS HARDWARE, GROCERIES AND BOOKS*, regularly forwarded on Commission, beg leave to inform Western Merchants and others wishing to purchase, that they can be supplied with any of the above Goods, on the most accommodating terms at private sale.

W. ANDERSON.

Auction Room, corner of First and Wood streets

DOMESTIC GOODS.

The Subscriber

Offers for sale, at his Store, in Wood street.

5-4 Bleached & Brown Shirtings,
4-4 do do do
7-8 do do do
3-4 do do do
3-4 and 4-4 Checks,
Plaids and Stripes,

Which he will sell very low for cash or approved paper.

Nicholas Griffith

Pittsburgh, August 27, 1824—8t

Lawrence & Bainbridge,

AUCTION & COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Louisville, Ky.

Have formed a co-partnership with

JAMES ANDERSON JR.

The business will in future be conducted under the firm of

B. LAWRENCE & CO.

REFERENCE.

James Hughes, Esq. John Bustard Louisville.
J & G. R Gilmore, B Hayden Cincinnati.
Knox & M'Kee, Wheeling.
James Riddle & Son, Eichbaum & Johnston, Wm. Bell, Jr. W Anderson, R Lindell, Pittsburgh

August 20—tf.

WM. M'KNIGHT

HAS just received and is now opening at his store in Market-street, next door to the corner of Fourth,

A large and handsome assortment of
FANCY FALL & WINTER GOODS.
—ALSO—
AN ASSORTMENT OF
INGRAIN CARPETING
AND
HEARTH RUGS

All of which will be sold very low.

Pittsburgh, Aug. 20—6t.

To be Let,

ON AN IMPROVING LEASE,

100 Acres of Excellent LAND,

SITUATE in Pine Township, Allegheny county, near the great road leading from Pittsburgh to Harmonie.

For terms apply to the subscriber in Pittsburgh, or to *Charles Cist, Esq.* Harmonie, Pa

A Sidney T. Mountain.

August 20, 1824 —tf

TO RENT.

The Brick House

Now occupied by the subscriber. Possession will be given when desired

Alex. M'Clurg.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 3 —tf.

ROBERT LINDELL & CO.

AT THEIR
WAREHOUSE
On the Bank, between Market & Ferry Streets
HAVE FOR SALE,

Pig and Bar Lead	Flax & Tow Linen
Shot, assorted	Twilled Bags
Juniata Bar Iron	Buffalo Robes
do Nails	Tar by the bbl.
Writing & wrapping Paper	Spanish Moss
Prime manufactured Tobacco	Axes, Mattocks,
Window Glass	Trace Chains, Hoes,
	Plough Irons, &c.

They also have on hand, and intend keeping a constant supply of

Ship Chandlery, Blocks, Sheaves, Pins, &c.

Pittsburgh, May 21—tf.

COTTON, &C.

SIXTY BALES
Alabama & Tennessee
COTTON.
20 hhds. and 30 bbls.
PRIME NEW-ORLEANS
SUGAR.
10 bbls *MOLASSES.*
15 do *CAMWOOD.*
10 boxes Spermaceti *CANDLES,*
3 tons *LOGWOOD.*
200 bags *SHOT*, assorted Nos.
FOR SALE BY
Allen & Grant.

July 13—tf.

BOOT & SHOE STORE,

Wood, between Third and Fourth.

NICHOLAS GRIFFITH

INFORMS his customers and the public generally, that he has just received an extensive supply of

Boots, Shoes and Leather,

CONSISTING OF

Gentlemen's fine Shoes and Boots
do. Pumps
Men's coarse Shoes and Bootees,
Boys' fine Shoes and Boots
do. dancing Pumps
Ladies' leather Shoes and Boots
do. black morocco Shoes and Boots,
do. Denmark satin, prunella and silk Shoes
Misses' morocco and leather Shoes and Boots
Children's do. do do do.
With various other kinds, too numerous to mention

ALSO,

Prime Spanish Sole Leather
Upper Leather
Bag Leather
Black Morocco Skins
Hat and Boot Lining, and
Binding Skins

ALSO,

LA PLATA OX HIDES,
AND
TANNER'S OIL.

A constant supply of the above articles will be kept, and sold low for cash or good acceptances

Pittsburgh, August 27, 1824—12t.

LOWRIE & CURTIS,

Wholesale Grocers,

Wood, between Second and Third Streets,
HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

60 bags Green Coffee,
30 chsts fresh Y H Tea
20 bbls. Herrings, 1824.
1000 lbs. prime Western Reserve Cheese,

And a general assortment of GROCERIES, which they offer for sale, at the lowest prices.

M. B. LOWRIE,

KEEPS his OFFICE in the North corner of the Diamond, in the room lately occupied by R. Christy, Esq.

May 21.—tf

BENJ. DARLINGTON,

HAS JUST RECEIVED AND IS NOW OPENING

A large assortment of
HARDWARE,
Which will be sold low,
Wholesale and Retail.
ALSO,
AN ASSORTMENT OF
SADDLERS' SKIRTING

August 7, 1824—1m.

H. BONNET,

At his Wholesale Dry Goods Store,
Between Second & Third, Market Street,
HAS FOR SALE
Prime Muskrat & Beaver Skins,

And every kind of *Hat Trimmings.*

He continues to be an agent for the celebrated Dr. T. W. DYOTT, and has just received for sale, *Wholesale and Retail*, a supply of the well known and curative

ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,

(on which he is authorized to allow a fair discount to those who buy by the quantity,)

ELIXIR OF HEALTH, RHEUMATIC DROPS, BITTERS, TOOTH-POWDERS,

ITCH OINTMENT,
Eye-Water, Plaster of Mahy, &c.

June 18, 1824—tf

TO BREWERS.

The Subscriber wishes to Sell or Rent

Brewery No. 4,

IN the Eastern suburbs of the City. The establishment has lately been in complete operation, is now calculated to brew 8000 bushels annually, and may be greatly extended with little expense. A constant spring of pure water can be introduced into any part of the building. To purchasers this property presents great inducements for vesting a capital in the business. An indisputable title will be given, and terms of payment made easy.

Henry Holdship.

April 9, 1824.—6

Political.

From the United States Gazette.

Mr. Southwick, editor of the National Democrat, of Albany, is the only candid democratic editor that we find. He wishes to effect his political purposes—this he knows he cannot do, in the shattered and corrupt state of his party, without calling in some effective aid—this must be federal aid. He does not commence his courtship by calling them tories, and washing his hands of any affected pollution. He knows that the great body of federalists is sound—he knows a people so long in the minority, who despise, as they have done, the means that others take to secure power, by a sacrifice of principle, he knows that such a party must be pure, and without inquiring whether they will not look for offices from those whom they help to place in power—he seeks their aid in a manner that shows he can appreciate their value, as men and as voters.

The democratic editors in our vicinity, are continually raging about federal candidates; each is charging the others with federal influence, and adducing the support of certain federal papers as proof of their assertions. These editors appear to forget that their wishes and persecutions have not effected their purposes. They have indeed succeeded in dismissing federalists from offices, but they have not alienated their affections from the country; the federalists, as heretofore, watch for the good of the republic, and when the factions of the demagogues which are now disturbing the minds of the people, shall produce more imminent danger, the federalists, true to their trust, will step in between their country and ruin.—Meantime they do not relinquish their privileges of citizenship, nor deny a partiality for candidates which another party may propose, and this partiality is by no means directed to party views; there is not a candidate proposed for the office of President, who is not of the democratic party, nor is there one without federal support, or that would deem it of consequence to be a candidate, (Adams perhaps excepted) unless he could calculate on the votes of certain federal communities.

Impressed with the truth of these ideas, Mr. Southwick holds language at once candid and conciliating, which will go to prove our assertion, that the candidate who succeeds may thank the federalists for his election.

From the (Albany) National Democrat.

POLITICAL SQUEAMISHNESS.

The friends of the People, of whom I profess to be one, in contra-distinction to the infamous, corrupt and profligate crocodile faction, commit one very great mistake. I allude to their squeamishness, whenever they come in contact with federalists: and the disposition which too many of them evince to have it thought that they have nothing to do with those who have heretofore borne that name. This is not only mean folly, but rank cowardice. It is mean folly, because they gain neither credit, influence nor respect for it in the crocodile ranks, and run the risk at the same time, of being despised by the real republican, manly federalist: It is cowardice, of the worst description, to be afraid of avowing what is apparent to all the world, that they cannot get along without the aid of those who are called federalists. Those of the old republicans who are truly and honestly disaffected to the crocodile school, are not enough of themselves, by thousands, to overthrow that anti-republican, anti-manufacturing, and British school; they must, then, accept the aid of the federalists, so called, or continue in thraldom. I ask them, then, whether they had not better at once act a part, which will secure them the respect at least of a magnanimous people. That is, to throw open the doors of all their public meetings, in the face of the world, to all the federalists who have honour and patriotism enough to join them: and neither to make nor act upon any distinction. The federalists, excepting a few of the worst description, real ultras, and old tories—who have joined the crocodiles, and sworn allegiance to *Van Buren*, and his *British* Presidential candidate—are every where acting the part of true republicans: they are in fact, at this moment, the real republican party in this state, and ought to be hailed as such openly and above board by every honest and independent man among the old school democrats. Believing thus, I cannot bear, for one, to act so mean a part, as to wish for their aid in breaking down the Aristocracy which now oppresses us and threatens to sell us to southern and British task-masters; and yet to disavow their connexion, and pretend that I am not acting with them. I repeat it, then, let every real and independent friend of the people throw off all cowardly fears about being stigmatised as a federalist; and whilst every honest federalist toes the mark of true republicanism, by opposing the crocodile faction, we need not despair but that faction will be yet made to bite the dust. But to think of putting it down without the united and zealous efforts of those who are called federalists, is sheer lunacy; and to court and accept their aid, and at the same time be so squeamish about it, is rank political cowardice, which a brave and magnanimous people will heartily despise. The man who pulls me out of a ditch into which I have fallen, shall find, that I never will shun him, or conceal the obligation I owe him, and I certainly feel a glow of gratitude, respect and affection for every federalist who is now willing to step forward and aid in pulling down the vilest faction that ever curst this or any other state. For my own part I want to take no lead in the business; I am willing to be a private in the ranks, and to let younger and more active men occupy the front ground. All I want is to have it in my power, like good old Simeon, to witness the downfal of the wicked and unprincipled faction which now rules us, and I shall then, like him, be willing to depart in peace, my eyes having seen the salvation of my country.

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AUCTION SALES,
At the Wood-street Auction Room.

ON TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week, at HALF PAST TEN O'CLOCK, A. M. will be sold, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

And at HALF PAST TWO O'CLOCK, in the afternoon of each day a general assortment of

Hardware, Groceries and Glassware.

BOOK SALE,

On SATURDAY EVENING NEXT, and to continue every second Saturday evening, except otherwise notified.

W. Anderson, *Auctioneer.*

Pittsburgh, August 20, 1824.—tf

N. B. Having made arrangements in the cities of New-York and Philadelphia to have a general assortment of *DRY GOODS HARDWARE, GROCERIES AND BOOKS*, regularly forwarded on Commission, beg leave to inform Western Merchants and others wishing to purchase, that they can be supplied with any of the above Goods, on the most accommodating terms of private sale.

W. ANDERSON.

Auction Room, corner of First and Wood streets

DOMESTIC GOODS.

The Subscriber

Offers for sale, at his Store, in Wood street.

5-4 Bleached & Brown Shirtings,
4-4 do do do
7-8 do do do
3-4 do do do
3-4 and 4-4 Checks,
Plaids and Stripes,

Which he will sell very low for cash or approved paper.

Nicholas Griffith

Pittsburgh, August 27, 1824—8t

Lawrence & Bainbridge,

AUCTION & COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Louisville, Ky.

Have formed a co-partnership with

JAMES ANDERSON JR.

The business will in future be conducted under the firm of

B. LAWRENCE & CO.

REFERENCE.

James Hughes, Esq. *John Bustard* Louisville.
J & G. R Gilmore, B Hayden Cincinnati.
Knox & M'Kee, Wheeling.
James Riddle & Son, Fichbaum & Johnston, Wm Bell, Jr W Anderson, R Lindell, Pittsburgh

August 20—tf.

WM. M'KNIGHT

HAS just received and is now opening at his store in Market-street, next door to the corner of Fourth,

A large and handsome assortment of

FANCY FALL & WINTER

GOODS.

ALSO

AN ASSORTMENT OF

INGRAIN CARPETING

AND

HEARTH RUGS

All of which will be sold very low.

Pittsburgh, Aug. 20—6t.

To be Let,

ON AN IMPROVING LEASE,

100 Acres of Excellent LAND,

SITUATE in Pine Township, Allegheny county, near the great road leading from Pittsburgh to Harmonie.

For terms apply to the subscriber in Pittsburgh, or to *Charles Cist, Esq.* Harmonie, Pa

A Sidney T. Mountain.

August 20, 1824 —tf

TO RENT.

The Brick House

Now occupied by the subscriber. Possession will be given when desired

Alex. M'Clurg.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 3 —tf.

ROBERT LINDELL & CO.

AT THEIR

WAREHOUSE

On the Bank, between Market & Ferry Streets

HAVE FOR SALE,

PIG and Bar Lead	Flax & Tow Linen
Shot, assorted	Twilled Bags
Juniata Bar Iron	Buffalo Robes
do Nails	Tar by the bbl.
Writing & wrapping Paper	Spanish Moss
Prime manufactured Tobacco	Axes, Mattocks,
Window Glass	Trace Chains, Hoes,
	Plough Irons, &c.

They also have on hand, and intend keeping a constant supply of

Ship Chandlery, Blocks, Sheaves, Pins, &c.

Pittsburgh, May 21—tf.

COTTON, &C.

SIXTY BALES
Alabama & Tennessee
COTTON.

20 hhds. and 30 bbls.
PRIME NEW-ORLEANS
SUGAR.
10 bbls *MOLASSES.*
15 do *CAMWOOD.*
10 boxes Spermaceti *CANDLES,*
3 tons *LOGWOOD.*
200 bags *SHOT*, assorted Nos.

FOR SALE BY

Allen & Grant.

July 13—tf.

BOOT & SHOE STORE,

Wood, between Third and Fourth.

NICHOLAS GRIFFITH

INFORMS his customers and the public generally, that he has just received an extensive supply of

Boots, Shoes and Leather,

CONSISTING OF

Gentlemen's fine Shoes and Boots
do. Pumps
Men's coarse Shoes and Bootees,
Boys' fine Shoes and Boots
do. dancing Pumps
Ladies' leather Shoes and Boots
do. black morocco Shoes and Boots,
do. Denmark satin, prunella and silk Shoes
Misses' morocco and leather Shoes and Boots
Children's do. do. do. do.

With various other kinds, too numerous to mention

ALSO,

Prime Spanish Sole Leather
Upper Leather
Bag Leather
Black Morocco Skins
Hat and Boot Lining, and
Binding Skins

ALSO,

LA PLATA OX HIDES,

AND

TANNER'S OIL.

A constant supply of the above articles will be kept, and sold low for cash or good acceptances

Pittsburgh, August 27, 1824—12t.

LOWRIE & CURTIS,
Wholesale Grocers.

Wood, between Second and Third Streets,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED.

60 bags Green Coffee,
30 chsts fresh Y H Tea
20 bbls. Herrings, 1824.

1000 lbs. prime Western Reserve Cheese,

And a general assortment of GROCERIES, which they offer for sale, at the lowest prices.

M. B. LOWRIE,

KEEPS his OFFICE in the North corner of the Diamond, in the room lately occupied by R. Christy, Esq.

May 21.—tf

BENJ. DARLINGTON,

HAS JUST RECEIVED AND IS NOW OPENING

A large assortment of

HARDWARE,

Which will be sold low,

Wholesale and Retail.

ALSO,

AN ASSORTMENT OF

SADDLERS' SKIRTING

August 7, 1824—1m.

H. BONNET,

At his Wholesale Dry Goods Store,

Between Second & Third, Market Street,

HAS FOR SALE

Prime Muskrat & Beaver Skins,

And every kind of *Hat Trimmings.*

He continues to be an agent for the celebrated Dr. T. W. DYOTT, and has just received for sale, *Wholesale and Retail*, a supply of the well known and curative

ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,

(on which he is authorized to allow a fair discount to those who buy by the quantity,)

ELIXIR OF HEALTH, RHEUMATIC DROPS, BITTERS, TOOTH POWDERS,

ITCH OINTMENT,

Eye-Water, Plaster of Mahy, &c.

June 18, 1824—tf

TO BREWERS.

The Subscriber wishes to Sell or Rent

Brewery No. 4,

IN the Eastern suburbs of the City. The establishment has lately been in complete operation, is now calculated to brew 8000 bushels annually, and may be greatly extended with little expense. A constant spring of pure water can be introduced into any part of the building. To purchasers this property presents great inducements for vesting a capital in the business. An indisputable title will be given, and terms of payment made easy.

Henry Holdship.

April 9, 1824.—tf

Political.

From the United States Gazette.

Mr. Southwick, editor of the National Democrat, of Albany, is the only candid democratic editor that we find. He wishes to effect his political purposes—this he knows he cannot do, in the shattered and corrupt state of his party, without calling in some effective aid—this must be federal aid. He does not commence his courtship by calling them tories, and washing his hands of any affected pollution. He knows that the great body of federalists is sound—he knows a people so long in the minority, who despise, as they have done, the means that others take to secure power, by a sacrifice of principle, he knows that such a party must be pure, and without inquiring whether they will not look for offices from those whom they help to place in power—he seeks their aid in a manner that shows he can appreciate their value, as men and as voters.

The democratic editors in our vicinity, are continually raging about federal candidates; each is charging the others with federal influence, and adducing the support of certain federal papers as proof of their assertions. These editors appear to forget that their wishes and persecutions have not effected their purposes. They have indeed succeeded in dismissing federalists from offices, but they have not alienated their affections from the country; the federalists, as heretofore, watch for the good of the republic, and when the factions of the demagogues which are now disturbing the minds of the people, shall produce more imminent danger, the federalists, true to their trust, will step in between their country and ruin.—Meantime they do not relinquish their privileges of citizenship, nor deny a partiality for candidates which another party may propose, and thus partiality is by no means directed to party views; there is not a candidate proposed for the office of President, who is not of the democratic party, nor is there one without federal support, or that would deem it of consequence to be a candidate, (Adams perhaps excepted) unless he could calculate on the votes of certain federal communities.

Impressed with the truth of these ideas, Mr. Southwick holds language at once candid and conciliating, which will go to prove our assertion, that the candidate who succeeds may thank the federalists for his election.

From the (Albany) National Democrat.

POLITICAL SQUEAMISHNESS.

The friends of the People, of whom I profess to be one, in contra-distinction to the infamous, corrupt and profligate crocodile faction, commit one very great mistake. I allude to their squeamishness, whenever they come in contact with federalists: and the disposition which too many of them evince to have it thought that they have nothing to do with those who have heretofore borne that name. This is not only mean folly, but rank cowardice. It is mean folly, because they gain neither credit, influence nor respect for it in the crocodile ranks, and run the risk at the same time, of being despised by the real republican, manly federalist: It is cowardice, of the worst description, to be afraid of avowing what is apparent to all the world, that they cannot get along without the aid of those who are called federalists. Those of the old republicans who are truly and honestly disaffected to the crocodile school, are not enough of themselves, by thousands, to overthrow that anti-republican, anti-manufacturing, and British school; they must, then, accept the aid of the federalists, so called, or continue in thraldom. I ask them, then, whether they had not better at once act a part, which will secure them the respect at least of a magnanimous people. That is, to throw open the doors of all their public meetings, in the face of the world, to all the federalists who have honour and patriotism enough to join them: and neither to make nor act upon any distinction. The federalists, excepting a few of the worst description, real ultras, and old tories—who have joined the crocodiles, and sworn allegiance to *Van Buren*, and his *British* Presidential candidate—are every where acting the part of true republicans: they are in fact, at this moment, the real republican party in this state, and ought to be hailed as such openly and above board by every honest and independent man among the old school democrats. Believing thus, I cannot bear, for one, to act so mean a part, as to wish for their aid in breaking down the Aristocracy which now oppresses us and threatens to sell us to southern and British task-masters; and yet to disavow their connexion, and pretend that I am not acting with them. I repeat it, then, let every real and independent friend of the people throw off all cowardly fears about being stigmatised as a federalist; and whilst every honest federalist toes the mark of true republicanism, by opposing the crocodile faction, we need not despair but that faction will be yet made to bite the dust. But to think of putting it down without the united and zealous efforts of those who are called federalists, is sheer lunacy; and to court and accept their aid, and at the same time be so squeamish about it, is rank political cowardice, which a brave and magnanimous people will heartily despise. The man who pulls me out of a ditch into which I have fallen, shall find, that I never will shun him, or conceal the obligation I owe him, and I certainly feel a glow of gratitude, respect and affection for every federalist who is now willing to step forward and aid in pulling down the vilest faction that ever curst this or any other state. For my own part I want to take no lead in the business; I am willing to be a private in the ranks, and to let younger and more active men occupy the front ground. All I want is to have it in my power, like good old Simeon, to witness the downfal of the wicked and unprincipled faction which now rules us, and I shall then, like him, be willing to depart in peace, my eyes having seen the salvation of my country.

PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 24, 1824.

Nominations.

Jackson Ticket.

Congress.—Walter Forward,
James Allison.
Assembly.—John Brown,
Robert J. Walker,
Samuel Cochran,
William Beatty.
Commissioner.—Edward Patchell.
Auditor.—William M'Clure.
Coroner.—Andrew Scott.

ANDREW JACKSON, for President;
JOHN C. CALHOUN, for Vice-President.

Electoral Ticket.—Thomas Leiper, Cromwell Pearce, Philip Peltz, Alexander M'Carsher, Daniel Sheffer, Daniel Raub, Joseph Eagle, John Pugh, Adam Ritzeher, Charles Kenny, Adam King, William Beatty, Valentine Giesy, John Reed, James Duncan, John Boyd, Abraham Addams, Isaac Smith, William Thompson, Asa Mann, John Fogel, Philip Benner, John Rush, Peter Addams, James Ankrim, Henry Scheetz, Adam Light, James Murray.

Caucus Ticket

Congress.—James S. Stevenson,
Robert Moore.
Assembly.—James Patterson,
John Brown,
James C. Gilleland,
William Beatty.
Commissioner.—John Wilson.
Auditor.—William M'Clure.
Coroner.—Andrew Scott.

WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD, for President;
ALBERT GALLATIN, for Vice-President.

Electoral Ticket.—Richard Rush, Samuel Wetherill, John Geyer, John Connelly, Samuel Castor, Enoch Abrahams, David Wilson, John Light, Christian Snyder, Jacob Goodheart, John Walter, Abel M'Farland, John Negley,* John A. Scrogga, Alexander L. Hays,* Anthony Taylor, William Watts, John Hannah, Henry W. Snyder, George Dennison, Walter Franklin, jr.* William M'Kinstry, John Mullay, Henry Black, Isaac Griffin, Francis M'Clure, Philip Meehling,* James Montgomery.

* *These candidates decline serving.*

OPINION,

Delivered by the Hon. Judge DUNCAN, *at the present session of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania for the Western District.*

Abner Updegraff, vs. *Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.* } Error, to the Mayor's Court of the city of Pittsburgh.

This was an indictment for Blasphemy, founded on an act of Assembly, passed in 1700, which enacts, that whosoever shall wilfully, premeditatedly, and despitefully blaspheme, and speak loosely and *profanely* of Almighty God, Christ Jesus, the Holy Spirit, or the Scriptures of Truth, and is legally convicted thereof, shall forfeit and pay the sum of *ten pounds*.

It charges the defendant with contriving and intending to scandalize and bring into disrepute, and vilify the Christian Religion and the Scriptures of Truth; and that he, in the presence and hearing of several persons, unlawfully, wickedly, and premeditatedly, despitefully and blasphemously, did say, among other things, in substance as follows: "That the Holy Scriptures were a mere fable, that they were a contradiction, and that although they contained a number of good things, yet they contained a great many lies," and, the indictment concludes, to the great dishonor of Almighty God, to the great scandal of the profession of the Christian Religion, to the evil example of all others in like case offending, and against the form of the act of Assembly in such case made and provided.

The jury have found, that the defendant did speak words of that substance, in the temper and with the intent stated. This verdict excludes every thing like innocence of intention; it finds a malicious intention in the speaker to vilify the Christian Religion, and the Scriptures, and this court cannot look beyond the record, nor take any notice of the allegation, that the words were uttered by the defendant, a member of a debating association, which convened weekly for discussion and mutual information, and the expressions used in the course of argument on a religious question. That there is an association in which so serious a subject is treated with so much levity, indecency, and scurrility, existing in this city, I am sorry to hear, for it would prove a nursery of vice, a school of preparation to qualify young men for the gallows, and young women for the brothel, and there is not a sceptic of decent manners and good morals, who would not consider such debating clubs as a common nuisance and disgrace to the city. From the tenor of the words it is impossible that they could be spoken seriously and conscientiously, in the discussion of a religious or theological topic; there is nothing of argument in the language; it was the out-pourings of an invective so vulgarly shocking and insulting, that the lowest gradation of civil authority ought not to be subject to it, but when spoken in a Christian land and to a Christian audience, the highest offence *contra bonos mores;* and even if Christianity was not part of the law of the land, it is the popular religion of the country, an insult on which would be indictable, as directly tending to disturb the public peace. The bold ground is taken, though it has often been exploded, and nothing but what is trite can be said upon it—It is a barren soil, upon which no flower ever blossomed;—the assertion is once more made, that christianity never was received as part of the common law of this christian land; and it is added, that if it was, it was virtually repealed by the constitution of the United States and of this state, as inconsistent with the liberty of the people, the freedom of religious worship, and hostile to the genius and spirit of our government, and, with it, the act against blasphemy; and if the argument is worth any thing, all the laws which have christianity for their object—all would be carried away at one fell swoop—the act against cursing and swearing, and breach of the Lord's day; the act forbidding incestuous marriages, perjury, by taking a false oath upon the book, fornication and adultery, *et "peccatum illud horribile non nominandum inter christianos*—for all these are founded on christianity—for all these are restraints upon civil liberty, according to the argument—edicts of religious and civic tyranny, "when enlightened notions of the rights of man were not so universally diffused as at the present day."

Another *exception* is taken. However technical it may be, and however heinous the offence, still, if it is not charged as the law requires, the plff. in error is entitled to the full benefit of the exception. The objection is, that the words are not laid to have been spoken profanely.

We will first dispose of what is considered the grand objection,—*the constitutionality of Christianity*,—for in effect that is the question.

Christianity, general christianity, is, and always has been, a part of the common law of Pennsylvania; christianity, without the spiritual artillery of European countries. For this christianity was one of the considerations of the royal charter, and the very basis of its great founder, Wm. Penn; not christianity founded on any particular religious tenets; not christianity with an established church, and tithes, and spiritual courts;—but christianity with liberty of conscience to all men. Wm. Penn and Lord Baltimore were the first legislators who passed laws in favor of liberty of conscience; for before that period the principle of liberty of conscience appeared in the laws of no people, the axioms of no government, the institutes of no society, and scarcely in the temper of any man. Even the reformers were as furious against contumacious errors, as they were loud in asserting the liberty of conscience. And to the wilds of America, peopled by a stock cut off by persecution from a christian nation, deep christianity was engrafted, freedom of religious opinion, and religious worship. There is, in this vast tract of land, a population of fifteen millions, and a thousand sects, but not one instance for opinions seriously, temperately and argumentatively expressed, and deemed criminal, as to command our admiration and reverence for the enlightened framers. From the time of Bracton, christianity has been received as part of the common law of England. I will not go back to remote periods, but state a series of prominent decisions, in which the doctrine is to be found. The King vs. Taylor, Ventr. 93, 3 Keb. 607, the defendant was convicted on an information for saying, that Christ Jesus was a bastard, a whoremaster, and religion a cheat. Lord Chief Baron Hale, the great and the good Lord Hale, (no stickler for church establishments) observed, "that such kind of wicked and blasphemous words were not only an offence against God and religion, but against the laws of the state and government, and therefore punishable; that to say, religion is a cheat, is to dissolve all those obligations by which civil societies are preserved; and that christianity is part of the law of England, and therefore to reproach the christian religion is to speak in subversion of the laws. In the case of the King vs. Woolston, 2 Stra. 834. Fitzg. 64. Raymond 1002. the defendant had been convicted of publishing five libels, ridiculing the miracles of Jesus Christ, his life and conversation, and it was moved in arrest of judgment, that this offence was not punishable in the temporal courts, but the court said they would not suffer it to be debated, "whether to write against christianity generally was not an offence of temporal cognizance." It was further contended that it was merely to shew that those miracles were not to be taken in a literal but allegorical sense, and therefore the book could not be aimed at christianity in general, but merely attacking one proof of the divine mission. But the court said the main design of the book, tho' professing to establish christianity upon a true bottom, considers the narrations of scripture as explanative and prophetical, yet that these professions could not be credited, and the rule is *allegatio contra factum non est admittendum*. In that case the court laid great stress on the term general, and did not intend to include disputes between learned men on particular and controverted points, and Lord Chief Justice Raymond, Fitzg. 66, said, "I would have it taken notice of, that we do not meddle with the difference of opinion, and that we interfere only where the root of christianity is struck at." The information filed against the celebrated *Wilkes* was for publishing an obscene and infamous libel, tending to vitiate and corrupt the minds of the subjects, and to introduce a total contempt of religion, morality and virtue, to blaspheme Almighty God, to ridicule our Saviour and the christian religion. In the justly admired speech of Ld. Mansfield, in a case which made much noise at the time—Evens vs. Chamberlain of London. Fresaux's Letters to Sir W. Blackst. Appx. to Blac. Com. and 2 Burns's Eccles. Law, p. 95—Conscience, he observed, is not controlable by human laws, nor amenable to human tribunals; persecution or attempts to force conscience, will never produce conviction, and was only calculated to make hypocrites or martyrs. There never was a single instance, from the Saxon times down to our own, in which a man was punished for erroneous opinions. For atheism, blasphemy and reviling the christian religion, there have been instances of prosecution at the common law; but bare nonconformity is no sin by the common law, and all pains and penalties for nonconformity to the established rites and modes are repealed by the acts of toleration, and dissenters exempted from ecclesiastical censures. What bloodshed and confusion have been occasioned, from the reign of Henry IV. when the first penal statutes were enacted, down to the revolution, by laws made to force conscience! There is certainly nothing more unreasonable, nor inconsistent with the rights of human nature, more contrary to the spirit and precepts of the christian religion, more iniquitous and unjust, more impolitic, than persecution is against natural religion, revealed religion and sound policy. That great and wise and learned judge observes,—"The true principles of natural religion are part of the common law; the essential principles of revealed religion are part of the common law; so that a person vilifying, subverting or ridiculing them may be prosecuted at common law; but temporal punishments ought not to be inflicted for mere opinions." Long before this, much suffering, and a mind of a strong and liberal cast, had taught this sound doctrine and this christian precept to Wm. Penn. The charter of Charles II. recites, that "Whereas our trusty and beloved Wm. Penn, out of a commendable desire to enlarge our English empire, as also to induce the savages, by gentle and just measures, to the law of civil society and the christian religion, hath humbly besought our leave to translate a colony," &c. The first legislative act in the colony was the recognition of the christian religion, and establishment of liberty of conscience. Before this, in 1646, Lord Baltimore passed a law in Maryland in favor of religious freedom, and it is a memorable fact, that the first legislators who established religious freedom, one was a Roman Catholic and the other a Quaker. It is called the great law, in the book of laws of the province of Pennsylvania, passed at an assembly at Chester, the 7th of the 12th month, December, after the following preamble and declaration,—that Almighty God being the only head of conscience, father of lights and spirits, and author as well as object of all divine knowledge, faith and worship, who alone can enlighten the minds and persuade and convince the understanding of the people, in due reverence to his sovereignty over the souls of mankind—enacts, that no person now or hereafter at any time living in this province, who shall confess and acknowledge one Almighty God to be the creator, ruler and upholder of the world, and professing himself obliged in conscience to live peaceably and justly under the civil government, shall in any wise be molested or prejudiced for his or her conscientious persuasion or practice, nor shall at any time be compelled to frequent or maintain any religious worship, place or ministry whatever, contrary to his or her mind, but shall justly and freely enjoy his or her christian liberty, in that respect, without any interruption or reflection; and if any person shall abuse, or deride any other for his or her different persuasion and practice, in matters of religion, he shall be looked upon as a disturber of the peace, and be punished accordingly; and to the end that looseness, irreligion and atheism may not creep in under the pretence of conscience, it provides for the observance of the Lord's day, punishes profane cursing and swearing, and further enacts, for the better preventing corrupt communication, "that whoever shall speak loosely and profanely of Almighty God, Christ Jesus, the Holy Spirit, or Scriptures of Truth, and is thereof legally convicted, shall forfeit and pay 5 pounds, and be imprisoned for five days in the house of correction." Thus this wise legislature framed this great body of laws for a christian country and christian people. Infidelity was then rare, and no infidels were among the first colonists. They fled from religious intolerance, to a country where all were allowed to worship according to their own understanding, and as was justly observed by the learned Provost of the associated members of the Bar of Philadelphia, in the city of Philadelphia, in his address to that body, 22d June, 1822, the number of Jews was too inconsiderable to excite alarm, and the believers in Mahomet were not likely to intrude. Here was complete liberty of conscience, with the exception of disqualification for office of all who did not profess faith in Jesus Christ. This disqualification was not contained in the constitution of 1776; the door was open to any believer in a God, and so it continued under our present constitution, with the necessary addition of a belief in a future state of rewards and punishments. On this the constitution of the United States has made no alteration, nor in the great body of the laws which was an incorporation of the common law doctrine of christianity, as suited to the condition of the colony, and without which no free government can long exist. Under the constitution penalties against cursing and swearing have been exercised. If christianity was abolished all false oaths, all tests by oath in the common form by the book, would cease to be indictable as perjury. The indictment must state the oath to be on the holy Evangelists of Almighty God. The accused on his trial might argue that the book by which he was sworn, so far from being holy writ, was a pack of lies, containing as little truth as Robinson Crusoe. And is every jury in the box to decide as a fact whether the scriptures are of divine origin?

Let us now see what have been the opinions of our judges and courts. The late Judge Wilson of the supreme court of the United States, Professor of Law in the College in Philadelphia, and appointed in 1791,

[illegible] for the [illegible] of this [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 24, 1824.

Nominations.

Jackson Ticket.

Congress.—Walter Forward,
James Allison.
Assembly.—John Brown,
Robert J. Walker,
Samuel Cochran,
William Beatty.
Commissioner.—Edward Patchell.
Auditor.—William M'Clure.
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ANDREW JACKSON, for President;
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Caucus Ticket

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Assembly.—James Patterson,
John Brown,
James C. Gilleland,
William Beatty.
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* *These candidates decline serving.*

OPINION,

Delivered by the Hon. Judge DUNCAN, *at the present session of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania for the Western District.*

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This was an indictment for Blasphemy, founded on an act of Assembly, passed in 1700, which enacts, that whosoever shall wilfully, premeditatedly, and despitefully blaspheme, and speak loosely and *profanely* of Almighty God, Christ Jesus, the Holy Spirit, or the Scriptures of Truth, and is legally convicted thereof, shall forfeit and pay the sum of *ten pounds*.

It charges the defendant with contriving and intending to scandalize and bring into disrepute, and vilify the Christian Religion and the Scriptures of Truth; and that he, in the presence and hearing of several persons, unlawfully, wickedly, and premeditatedly, despitefully and blasphemously, did say, among other things, in substance as follows: "That the Holy Scriptures were a mere fable, that they were a contradiction, and that although they contained a number of good things, yet they contained a great many lies," and, the indictment concludes, to the great dishonor of Almighty God, to the great scandal of the profession of the Christian Religion, to the evil example of all others in like case offending, and against the form of the act of Assembly in such case made and provided.

The jury have found, that the defendant did speak words of that substance, in the temper and with the intent stated. This verdict excludes every thing like innocence of intention; it finds a malicious intention in the speaker to vilify the Christian Religion, and the Scriptures, and this court cannot look beyond the record, nor take any notice of the allegation, that the words were uttered by the defendant, a member of a debating association, which convened weekly for discussion and mutual information, and the expressions used in the course of argument on a religious question. That there is an association in which so serious a subject is treated with so much levity, indecency, and scurrility, existing in this city, I am sorry to hear, for it would prove a nursery of vice, a school of preparation to qualify young men for the gallows, and young women for the brothel, and there is not a sceptic of decent manners and good morals, who would not consider such debating clubs as a common nuisance and disgrace to the city. From the tenor of the words it is impossible that they could be spoken seriously and conscientiously, in the discussion of a religious or theological topic; there is nothing of argument in the language; it was the out-pourings of an invective so vulgarly shocking and insulting, that the lowest gradation of civil authority ought not to be subject to it, but when spoken in a Christian land and to a Christian audience, the highest offence *contra bonos mores;* and even if Christianity was not part of the law of the land, it is the popular religion of the country, an insult on which would be indictable, as directly tending to disturb the public peace. The bold ground is taken, though it has often been exploded, and nothing but what is trite can be said upon it—it is a barren soil, upon which no flower ever blossomed;—the assertion is once more made, that christianity never was received as part of the common law of this christian land; and it is added, that if it was, it was virtually repealed by the constitution of the United States and of this state, as inconsistent with the liberty of the people, the freedom of religious worship, and hostile to the genius and spirit of our government, and, with it, the act against blasphemy; and if the argument is worth any thing, all the laws which have christianity for their object—all would be carried away at one fell swoop—the act against cursing and swearing, and breach of the Lord's day; the act forbidding incestuous marriages, perjury, by taking a false oath upon the book, fornication and adultery, *et peccatum illud horribile non nominandum inter christianos*—for all these are founded on christianity—for all these are restraints upon civil liberty, according to the argument—edicts of religious and civic tyranny, "when enlightened notions of the rights of man were not so universally diffused as at the present day."

Another *exception* is taken. However technical it may be, and however heinous the offence, still, if it is not charged as the law requires, the plff. in error is entitled to the full benefit of the exception. The objection is, that the words are not laid to have been spoken profanely.

We will first dispose of what is considered the grand objection,—*the constitutionality of Christianity*,—for in effect that is the question.

Christianity, general christianity, is, and always has been, a part of the common law of Pennsylvania; christianity, without the spiritual artillery of European countries. For this christianity was one of the considerations of the royal charter, and the very basis of its great founder, Wm. Penn; not christianity founded on any particular religious tenets; not christianity with an established church, and tithes, and spiritual courts;—but christianity with liberty of conscience to all men. Wm. Penn and Lord Baltimore were the first legislators who passed laws in favor of liberty of conscience; for before that period the principle of liberty of conscience appeared in the laws of no people, the axioms of no government, the institutes of no society, and scarcely in the temper of any man. Even the reformers were as furious against contumacious errors, as they were loud in asserting the liberty of conscience. And to the wilds of America, peopled by a stock cut off by persecution from a christian society, does christianity owe true freedom of religious opinion and religious worship. There is, in this very act of 1700, a precision of definition, and a discrimination so perfect between prosecutions for opinions seriously, temperately and argumentatively expressed, and despiteful railings, as to command our admiration and reverence for the enlightened framers. From the time of Bracton, christianity has been received as part of the common law of England. I will not go back to remote periods, but state a series of prominent decisions, in which the doctrine is to be found. The King vs. Taylor, Ventr. 93, 3 Keb. 507, the defendant was convicted on an information for saying, that Christ Jesus was a bastard, a whoremaster, and religion a cheat. Lord Chief Baron Hale, the great and the good Lord Hale, (no stickler for church establishments) observed, "that such kind of wicked and blasphemous words were not only an offence against God and religion, but against the laws of the state and government, and therefore punishable; that to say, religion is a cheat, is to dissolve all those obligations by which civil societies are preserved; and that christianity is part of the law of England, and therefore to reproach the christian religion is to speak in subversion of the laws. In the case of the King vs. Woolaston, 2 Stra. 884. Fitzg. 64. Raymond 162. the defendant had been convicted of publishing five libels, ridiculing the miracles of Jesus Christ, his life and conversation, and it was moved in arrest of judgment, that this offence was not punishable in the temporal courts, but the court said they would not suffer it to be debated, "whether to write against christianity generally was not an offence of temporal cognizance." It was further contended that it was merely to shew that those miracles were not to be taken in a literal but allegorical sense, and therefore the book could not be aimed at christianity in general, but merely attacking one proof of the divine mission. But the court said the main design of the book, tho' professing to establish christianity upon a true bottom, considers the narrations of scripture as explanative and prophetical, yet that these professions could not be credited, and the rule is *allegatio contra factum non est admittendum*. In that case the court laid great stress on the term general, and did not intend to include disputes between learned men on particular and controverted points, and Lord Chief Justice Raymond, Fitzg. 66, said, "I would have it taken notice of, that we do not meddle with the difference of opinion, and that we interfere only where the root of christianity is struck at." The information filed against the celebrated *Wilkes* was for publishing an obscene and infamous libel, tending to vitiate and corrupt the minds of the subjects, and to introduce a total contempt of religion, morality and virtue, to blaspheme Almighty God, to ridicule our Saviour and the christian religion. In the justly admired speech of Ld. Mansfield, in a case which made much noise at the time—Evens vs. Chamberlain of London. Frenaux's Letters to Sir W. Blackst. Appx. to Blac. Com. and 2 Burns's Eccles. Law, p. 95—Conscience, he observed, is not controlable by human laws, nor amenable to human tribunals; persecution or attempts to force conscience, will never produce conviction, and was only calculated to make hypocrites or martyrs. There never was a single instance, from the Saxon times down to our own, in which a man was punished for erroneous opinions. For atheism, blasphemy and reviling the christian religion, there have been instances of prosecution at the common law; but bare nonconformity is no sin by the common law, and all pains and penalties for nonconformity to the established rites and modes are repealed by the acts of toleration, and dissenters exempted from ecclesiastical censures. What bloodshed and confusion have been occasioned, from the reign of Henry IV. when the first penal statutes were enacted, down to the revolution, by laws made to force conscience! There is certainly nothing more unreasonable, nor inconsistent with the rights of human nature, more contrary to the spirit and precepts of the christian religion, more iniquitous and unjust, more impolitic, than persecution is against natural religion, revealed religion and sound policy. That great and wise and learned judge observes,—"The true principles of natural religion are part of the common law; the essential principles of revealed religion are part of the common law; so that a person vilifying, subverting or ridiculing them may be prosecuted at common law; but temporal punishments ought not to be inflicted for mere opinions." Long before this, much suffering, and a mind of a strong and liberal cast, had taught this sound doctrine and this christian precept to Wm. Penn. The charter of Charles II. recites, that "Whereas our trusty and beloved Wm. Penn, out of a commendable desire to enlarge our English empire, as also to induce the savages, by gentle and just measures, to the law of civil society and the christian religion, hath humbly besought our leave to translate a colony," &c. The first legislative act in the colony was the recognition of the christian religion, and establishment of liberty of conscience. Before this, in 1646, Lord Baltimore passed a law in Maryland in favor of religious freedom, and it is a memorable fact, that the first legislators who established religious freedom, one was a Roman Catholic and the other a Quaker. It is called the great law, in the book of laws of the province of Pennsylvania, passed at an assembly at Chester, the 7th of the 12th month, December, after the following preamble and declaration,—that Almighty God being the only head of conscience, father of lights and spirits, and author as well as object of all divine knowledge, faith and worship, who alone can enlighten the minds and persuade and convince the understanding of the people, in due reverence to his sovereignty over the souls of mankind—enacts, that no person now or hereafter at any time living in this province, who shall confess and acknowledge one Almighty God to be the creator, ruler and upholder of the world, and professing himself obliged in conscience to live peaceably and justly under the civil government, shall in any wise be molested or prejudiced for his or her conscientious persuasion or practice, nor shall at any time be compelled to frequent or maintain any religious worship, place or ministry whatever, contrary to his or her mind, but shall justly and freely enjoy his or her christian liberty, in that respect, without any interruption or reflection; and if any person shall abuse, or deride any other for his or her different persuasion and practice, in matters of religion, he shall be looked upon as a disturber of the peace, and be punished accordingly; and to the end that looseness, irreligion and atheism may not creep in under the pretence of conscience, it provides for the observance of the Lord's day, punishes profane cursing and swearing, and further enacts, for the better preventing corrupt communication, "that whoever shall speak loosely and profanely of Almighty God, Christ Jesus, the Holy Spirit, or Scriptures of Truth, and is thereof legally convicted, shall forfeit and pay 5 pounds, and be imprisoned for five days in the house of correction." Thus this wise legislature framed this great body of laws for a christian country and christian people. Infidelity was then rare, and no infidels were among the first colonists. They fled from religious intolerance, to a country where all were allowed to worship according to their own understanding, and as was justly observed by the learned Provost of the associated members of the Bar of Philadelphia, in the city of Philadelphia, in his address to that body, 22d June, 1822, the number of Jews was too inconsiderable to excite alarm, and the believers in Mahomet were not likely to intrude. Here was complete liberty of conscience, with the exception of disqualification for office of all who did not profess faith in Jesus Christ. This disqualification was not contained in the constitution of 1776; the door was open to any believer in a God, and so it continued under our present constitution, with the necessary addition of a belief in a future state of rewards and punishments. On this the constitution of the United States has made no alteration, nor in the great body of the laws which was an incorporation of the common law doctrine of christianity, as suited to the condition of the colony, and without which no free government can long exist. Under the constitution penalties against cursing and swearing have been exercised. If christianity was abolished all false oaths, all tests by oath in the common form by the book, would cease to be indictable as perjury. The indictment must state the oath to be on the holy Evangelists of Almighty God. The accused on his trial might argue that the book by which he was sworn, so far from being holy writ, was a pack of lies, containing as little truth as Robinson Crusoe. And is every jury in the box to decide as a fact whether the scriptures are of divine origin?

Let us now see what have been the opinions of our judges and courts. The late Judge Wilson of the supreme court of the United States, Professor of Law in the College in Philadelphia, and appointed in 1791, [illegible] by the House of Representatives of this state "to revise and digest the laws of this commonwealth, to ascertain and determine how far any British statutes extended to it, and to prepare bills containing such alterations and additions as the code of laws and the principles and forms of the constitution, then lately adopted, might require." He had just risen from his seat in the convention which formed the constitution of the United States, and of this state; and it is well known, that for our present form of government we are greatly indebted to his exertions and influence with his fresh recollection of both constitutions. In his course of Lectures, 3d vol. of his works, 1121, he states that profaneness and blasphemy are offences punishable by fine and imprisonment, and that christianity is part of the common law. It is in vain to object that the law is obsolete; this is not so; it has seldom been called into operation, because this, like some other offences, has been rare. It has been retained in our collection of laws now in force, made by the direction of the legislature, and it has not been a dead letter.

In the Mayor's Court of the city of Philadelphia, in 1818, one *Murry* was convicted of a most scandalous blasphemy. He attempted by advertisement calling a meeting of the enemies of persecution; but this ended in mere vapor; the good sense of the people frowned upon it, and he was most justly sentenced. An account of the proceedings will be found in the Franklin Gazette of the 21st November, 1818. If the doctrine advanced in the written argument delivered to the court was just, (and it is but justice to the counsel for plff. in error for the court to acknowledge the propriety of his conduct in preferring this course to a declamation delivered in open court,) impiety and profanity must reach their acme with impunity, and every debating club might dedicate the club room to the worship of the Goddess of Reason, and adore the deity in the person of a naked prostitute. The people would not tolerate these flagitious acts, and would punish themselves, and it is for this, among other reasons, that the law interposes to prevent the disturbance of the public peace. It is sometimes asked with a sneer, Why not leave it to Almighty God to revenge his own cause? Temporal courts do so leave it. "Bold and presumptuous would be the man who would attempt to arrest the thunder of heaven from the hand of God, and direct the bolts of vengeance where to fall." It is not on this principle courts act, but on the dangerous temporal consequences likely to proceed from the removal of religious and moral restraints; this is the ground of punishment for blasphemous and criminal publications, and without any view to spiritual correction of the offender. 4 Bla. Cs. 69 Fitz. Stat. on Libels, 487.

Shall each blasphemer quite escape the rod,
And plead the insult 's not to man but God?"

It is not an auto da fe, displaying supplicatory vengeance; but a law, punishing with great mildness, a gross offence against public decency and public order, tending directly to disturb the peace of the commonwealth. Chief Justice Swift, in his System of Laws, 2 vol. 825, has some very just reasoning on the subject. He observes, "To prohibit the open, public, and explicit denial of the popular religion of a country, is a necessary measure to preserve the tranquillity of a government. Of this, no person in a christian country can complain; for admitting him to be an infidel, he must acknowledge that no benefit can be derived from the subversion of a religion which enforces the purest morality." In the supreme court of New-York it was solemnly determined, that christianity was part of the law of the land, and that to revile the Holy Scriptures was an indictable offence. The case assumes, says Chief Justice Kent, that we are a christian people, and the morality of the country is deeply engrafted on christianity. Nor are we bound by any expression in the constitution, as some have strangely supposed, not to punish at all, or to punish indiscriminately the like attack upon Mahomet or the Grand Lama. The People vs. Ruggles, 8 Johnston 290. This decision was much canvassed in the New-York convention, 1821. Debates 463. An article was proposed in the new constitution, declaring that the judiciary should not declare any particular religion the law of the land. This was lost by a vote of 74 to 41. It is a mistake to suppose that this decision was founded on any special provision in the constitution. It has long been firmly settled, that blasphemy against the Deity generally, or an attack on the christian religion indirectly, for the purpose of exposing its doctrines to ridicule and contempt, is indictable and punishable as a temporal offence. The principles and actual decisions are, that the publication, whether written or oral, must be malicious and designed for that end and purpose; both the language of indictments and the guarded expressions of judges show, that it never was a crime at the common law, seriously and conscientiously to discuss theological and religious topics, though in the course of such discussions doubts may have been created and expressed, on doctrinal points, and the force of a particular proof of scripture evidence casually weakened, or the authority of particular important texts disputed; and persons of a different religion, as Jews, though they must necessarily deny the authenticity of other religions, have never been punished as blasphemers or libellers at common law, for so doing. All men, of conscientious religious feeling, ought to concede outward respect to every mode of religious worship. Upon the whole, it may not be going too far to infer, from the decisions, that no author or printer, who fairly and conscientiously promulgates the opinions with whose truths he is impressed, for the benefit of others, is answerable as a criminal; that a malicious and mischievous intention is, in such a case, the broad boundary between right and wrong, and that it is to be collected from the offensive levity, scurrilous and opprobrious language, and other circumstances, whether the act of the party was malicious; and since the law has no means of distinguishing between different degrees of evil tendency, if the matter published contains any such evil tendency, it is a public wrong. An offence against the public peace may consist either of an actual breach of the peace, or doing that which tends to provoke and excite others to do it. Within the latter description fall all acts and all attempts to produce disorder, by written, printed, or oral communications, for the purpose of generally weakening those religious and moral restraints, without the aid of which mere legislative provisions would prove ineffectual. No society can tolerate a wilful and despiteful attempt to subvert its religion, no more than it would to break down its laws—a general, malicious and deliberate intent. Christianity, general Christianity—this is the line of indication, where crime commences, and the offence becomes the subject of penal visitation. These species of offences may be classed under the following heads—1. Denying the Being and Providence of God. 2. Contumelious reproaches of Jesus Christ; profane and malevolent scoffing at the Scriptures, or exposing any part of them to contempt and ridicule. 3. Certain immoralities tending to subvert all religion and morality, which are the foundations of all governments. Without these restraints no free government could long exist. It is liberty run mad to declaim against the punishment of these offences, or to assert that the punishment is hostile to the spirit and genius of our government. They are far from being true friends to liberty who support this doctrine, and the promulgation of such opinions, and general receipt of them among the people, would be the sure forerunners of anarchy, and finally of despotism, for no free government now exists in the world, unless where Christianity is acknowledged and is the religion of the country—so far from Christianity, as the counsel contends, being part of the machinery necessary to despotism, the reverse is the fact. Christianity is part of the common law of this state. It is not proclaimed by the commanding voice of any human superior, but expressed in the calm and mild accents of customary law. Its foundations are broad, and strong, and deep: they are laid in the authority, the interest, the affections of the people. Waiving all questions of hereafter, it is the purest system of morality, the firmest auxiliary, and only staple support of all human laws. It is impossible to administer the laws without taking the religion which the deff. in error has scoffed at, that Scripture which he has reviled, as their basis; to lay aside these is at least to weaken the confidence in human veracity, so essential to the purposes of society, and without which no question of property could be decided, and no criminal brought to justice; an oath in the common form, on a discredited book, would be a most idle ceremony. This act was not passed, as the counsel supposed, when religious and civil tyranny were at their height; but on the breaking forth of the sun of religious liberty, by those who had suffered much for conscience' sake, and fled ecclesiastical oppression.—The counsel is greatly mistaken in attributing to the common law the punishment at the stake and by the faggot. No man ever suffered at common law for any heresy. The writ de haeretico comburendo, and all the sufferings which he has stated in such lively colors, and which give such a frightful though not exaggerated picture, were the enactments of positive laws, equally barbarous and impolitic.—There is no reason for the counsel's exclamation, Are these things to be revived in this country, where Christianity does not form part of the law of the land! —it does form, as we have seen, a necessary part of our common law; it inflicts no punishment for a non-belief in its truths; it is a stranger to fire and to faggots, and this abused statute merely inflicts a mild sentence on him who bids defiance to all public order, disregards all decency, by contumelious reproaches, scoffing at and reviling that which is certainly the religion of the country; and when the counsel compared this act against blasphemy to the act against witchcraft, and declared this was equally absurd, I do not impute to him that which I know his heart abhors, as scoffing at religion, but to the triteness of the subject. It is but a barren field, and must contain a reject. It is but a barren field, and must contain a repetition of that which has been so often advanced and so often refuted. It is not argument. He has likewise fallen into error with respect to the report of the Judges of the Supreme Court on the British statute de religiosis and of Mortmain, parts of which are not incorporated, as being inapplicable to the state of the country; these statutes were made to resist the encroachments of religious bodies, in engrossing great landed estates, and holding them in Mortmain, but these are adopted so far as relates to the avoidance of conveyances to the use of bodies corporate, unless sanctioned by the charter declaring void all conveyances to superstitious uses. The present statute is called the statute de religiosis, from the initiatory words of the act. It clipped the wings of ecclesiastical monopoly, and avoided conveyances to superstitious uses, but had no more relation to the doctrines of Christ than of Mahomet; the counsel has confounded the name *de religiosis*, with the doctrines of Christianity, and drawn a false conclusion—Because the statute de religiosis was not applicable to the country, therefore religion itself was not, and because they incorporated only part of the statutes avoiding conveyances to superstitious uses, therefore Christianity was superstition and abolished. This argument is founded on misconception, and is a nullity. The plff. in error has totally failed to support his grand objection to this indictment, for Christianity is part of the common law. The act against blasphemy is neither obsolete nor virtually repealed, nor is Christianity inconsistent with our free governments or the genius of the people.

As I understand this writ of error was taken out with a view to decide the question, whether Christianity was part of the law of the land, and whether it was consistent with our civil institutions, I have considered it a duty to be thus explicit. No preference is given by law to any particular religious persuasion. Protection is given to all by our laws. It is only the malicious reviler of Christianity who is punished. By general Christianity is not intended the doctrine of worship of any particular church or sect; the law leaves these disputes to Theologians; it is not known as a standard by which to decide political dogmas. The worship of the Jews is under the protection of the law, and all prosecutions against Unitarians have been discontinued in England. The statute of William III, ch. 3, with its penalties against anti-trinitarians, is repealed, and it never was punishable at common law; and no partial mode of belief or unbelief were the objects of coercion by the civil magistrate. Whatever doctrines were heretical, were left to the ecclesiastical judges, who had a most arbitrary latitude allowed to them. Freedom from the demon of persecution, and the scourge of established churches, was not on the European but on our side of the Atlantic. I do not by this allude to any particular church, for the Puritans in turn became persecutors, when they got the upper hand. By an ordinance of 23d August, 1645, which continued until the restoration, to preach, write or print any thing in derogation or disapproving of the directory to the established puritanical form of worship, subjected the offender, when convicted, to a discretionary fine not exceeding £50. Scofill 98. While our own free constitution secures liberty of conscience and freedom of religious worship to all, it is not necessary to maintain that any man should have the right publicly to vilify the religion of his neighbors and of the country. These two privileges are directly opposed. It is open public vilification of the religion of the country that is punished, not to force conscience by punishment, but to preserve the peace of the country by an outward respect to the religion of the country, and not as a restraint upon the liberty of conscience; but licentiousness endangering the public peace, when tending to corrupt society, is considered as a breach of the peace, and punishable by indictment. Every immoral act is not indictable, but when it is destructive of morality generally it is, because it weakens the bonds by which society is held together, and government is nothing more than public order.—This was the opinion of the court in the case of Com. vs. Sharpless, 2 Sergt. & Rawle. 101. It is not now for the first time determined in this court that Christianity is part of the common law of Pennsylvania.—In the case of the Overseers of the Poor of Green, Judge Brackenridge observed,—The church establishment of England has become a part of the common law, but was the common law in this particular, or any part of it, carried with us in our emigration and planting a colony in Pennsylvania? Not a particle of it. On the contrary, the getting quit of the ecclesiastical establishment and tyranny, was a great cause of the emigration. All things were reduced to primitive christianity, and we went into a new state, and Ch. Jus. Tilghman observes, "every country has its own common law, ours is composed partly of our own usages. When our ancestors emigrated from England, they took with them such of the English principles as were convenient for the situation in which they were about to be placed. It required time and experience to ascertain how much of the English law would be suitable to this country. The minds of Wm. Penn and his followers would have revolted at the idea of an established church; liberty to all, preference to none; equal privilege is extended to the mitred Bishop and the unadorned Quaker.

This is the christianity which is the law of our land, and I do not think it will be an invasion of any man's right of private judgment, or of the most extended privilege of propagating his sentiments with regard to religion, in the manner which he thinks most conclusive. If from a regard to decency and the good order of society, profane swearing, breach of the Sabbath, and blasphemy is punishable by civil magistrates, these are not punished as sins or offences against God, but crimes injurious to, and having a malignant influence on society; for it is certain, that by these practices, no one pretends to prove any supposed truths, detect any supposed error, or advance any sentiment whatever. Amidst the concurrent testimony of political and philosophical writers among the Pagans, in the most absolute state of democratic freedom, the sentiments of Plutarch, on this subject, are too remarkable to be omitted. After reciting that the first and greatest care of the legislators of Rome, Athens, Lacedæmon and Greece in general, was by instituting solemn supplications and forms of oaths, to inspire them with a sense of the favor or displeasure of Heaven, that learned historian declares, that we have met with towns unfortified, illiterate, and without the conveniences of habitations; but a people wholly without religion, no traveller hath yet seen; and a city might as well be erected in the air, as a state be made to unite, where the cement of civil union, and the essential support of legislation.

[The second objection was purely technical, and went to the form of the indictment. It was sustained by the court, and upon this point judgment was reversed.]

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Sept. 17.—4m*

Democratic Jackson Meeting.

At a meeting of the Jackson Democratic delegates of the counties of Allegheny, Beaver, and Butler, held at the "Jackson Inn," in the town of Butler, on the 17th of September 1824.

James Stockman, of Beaver, was called to the chair, and

John W. Young, was appointed Sec'y.

The meeting being duly organized, and after a full and free expression of opinion, the following resolutions were adopted:

1. *Resolved*, That we will support ANDREW JACKSON, of Tennessee, for President, and JOHN C. CALHOUN, of South-Carolina for Vice President.

2. *Resolved*, That we will support no person for members of Congress from this district, at the ensuing election, who is not known to be the decided friend of the regular democratic nomination, made by the supporters of geneaal Jackson, the Hero of New-Orleans at Harrisburgh, in March last

3. *Resolved*, That, inasmuch as *Walter Forward, James Allison*, and *John Negley*, are all eminently qualified to fil the important station of representatives in the 19th Congress, and are all the warm and decided friends of the Hero of New-Orleans, we do therefore decline making any nomination, and leave the choice to the people.

4. *Resolved*, That we will oppose, by all honorable means, the election of James S. Stevenson and Robert Moore, the caucus candidates for Congress.

5. *Resolved*, That the editors of papers friendly to the election of Gen. Jackson in this district be requested to publish these proceedings.

The meeting then adjourned.

JAMES STOCKMAN, *Cha'n.*
JOHN W. YOUNG, *Sec'y.*

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

At a meeting of the Jackson democratic republican Conferees of Allegheny and Butler, convened at the town of Butler, on the 17th Sept. 1824—

MAURICE BREDIN, Esq. was called to the Chair and H. G PEIS, was appointed secretary:

Whereupon, *William Beatty*, of Butler, *Robert J Walker, John Brown*, and *Samuel Cochran*, of Allegheny, were unanimously nominated to represent the Counties of Butler and Allegheny in the state legislature. And whereas, it is highly probable that the election of President may devolve on the House of Representatives, and that if the supporters of the Caucus could obtain a majority in our state legislature, they might assume the authority of instructing our representatives in Congress to vote for Wm. H. Crawford, in opposition to Andrew Jackson, and might further undertake to follow the example of the New-York legislature, which they so much admire, and deprive the people of Pennsylvania of their undoubted right of electing electors of president and vice president.

And, whereas a United States' Senator is this winter to be chosen by our Legislature, and it is highly advisable to elect a supporter of Jackson, and the people to that important station,

Resolved, That we do therefore earnestly recommend the above ticket to the united support of the friends of Andrew Jackson in the counties of Butler and Allegheny, in opposition to the Caucus Candidates.

Resolved, That the above proceedings be published in all the papers in this district.

MAURICE BREDIN, *Ch'm.*
H G PEIS, *Secretary.*

St. Louis August 30.

An arrival from the Mountains.—After an abscence of nearly three years, we are happy to announce the safe return of Maj. Henry, (of the firm of Ashley and Henry,) with a part of his company, from the Rocky Mountains. He descended the Missouri in boats to St. Louis, with a considerable quantity of valuable furs, &c. In passing the old Arickara Village, the Ress (who it appears returned, and are now in peaceable possession,) invited them to stop, which however were disregarded.—No reliance can yet be placed in their promises, as it is believed they are far from being friendly.

We learn from Council Bluffs that twenty-five Spaniards had arrived at Fort Atkinson, unaccompanied however by the Mexican Commissioners, whose arrival at that post was so anxiously anticipated. It is said that the Governor of New-Mexico was unable to afford them such an escort as was deemed suitable, and that the expedition was for a time or perhaps altogether abandoned.

We regret this failure on the part of the Mexican Government, the more as we learn, that several tribes of Indians had sent in deputations with whom we have no doubt friendly relations might have been established—a result much to be desired as well on account of the Spanish settlements as of the intercourse now carried on between them and our enterprising citizens.

A PRINTER'S REMARKABLE DREAM.

The Printer of the Farmers' Advocate says—"We do not pretend to 'believe in dreams, but we had one a few nights since, of such a singular character, that we cannot resist an inclination to give it publicity. We dreamed, (for printers are subject to dreams,) that all our delinquent subscribers flocked in and paid up their old accounts—consequently, we immediately procured new type from New York, enlarged the Advocate and paid off the paper makers. In this we were exceedingly delighted—but just as we were about to render a host of grateful acknowledgments to our patrons, an unlucky, blundering little insect, (which we do think might have found better lodgings,) gave us such a friendly grip between the shoulders, that we awoke, under the dreadful apprehension that the Sheriff had favored us with a call—But 'twas all a dream—all but the *bite*."

BEAR SKINS.

The Subscribers

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A FEW PACKS PRIME

BEAR & WOLF SKINS,

From the Missouri, and for sale at their Warehouse

J. W. Biddle & Co.

September 10—6t.

GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 24, 1824.

☞ This number commences our *third* volume, or year, of the *Pittsburgh Gazette*.

In a riot which took place at Pepin's Circus, in this city, on Monday evening last, a man of the name of *Hartzel* was killed by a shot from a gun. Murray, one of the company of performers, is charged with the murder, and is to be tried at our next court. Much excitement prevails on the subject, and many conflicting statements are in circulation. We do not deem it proper to prejudge the case, by attempting to detail circumstances which are to undergo judicial investigation.

George Brown, a drover, of Westmoreland county, left home, with a drove of cattle, in February last, and has not since returned. Circumstances have recently come to light, which leave little room to doubt that he was murdered, in April, in York county, at the house of a person named Jacob Seitz, where he lodged. Seitz, and three women, are confined in the York county jail, charged with the murder.

Robbery.—Two footpads attacked a traveller, on the Laurel-Hill, on the 15th inst. and robbed him of 400 dollars and a watch. They left him gagged, and tied to a tree; he extricated himself, procured assistance, pursued, and took one of them. The other, who had the money, escaped.

The 10th of September, the anniversary of Perry's Victory, was celebrated at Greensburgh, by a grand military parade. The troops consisted of four battalions of Volunteer Infantry and Riflemen, commanded by Majors Coulter, Miller, Gibson and Giesey; Capt. Stewart's corps of Cavalry, and two Artillery companies, commanded by captains Pinkerton and Alexander. It is supposed there were not less than 1000 men under arms; and that the spectators amounted to nearly ten times the number. The Brigade was formed in Main-Street, under the command of Brigadier General Wise, and marched to a field on Major Alexander's farm, where the troops were reviewed by Maj. Gen. Markle, and his staff, accompanied by Brig. Gen. Beeson, of Fayette county.

Volunteer companies have marched from Lancaster, Berks, Northampton, Montgomery and other counties, to attend the military parade at Gen. La Fayette's entrance into Philadelphia. A troop of Cavalry from Dauphin, set out from Harrisburgh on the 16th, and intended to escort the Governor of the State from Lebanon to the City.

The Butler Repository states, that Philip Mechling declines serving on the caucus electoral ticket.

Mr. Black, of Somerset, it seems, has changed his mind. We learn from the Statesman, that he *consents* to let his *name* remain on the caucus electoral ticket.

TO THE INDEPENDENT ELECTORS
Of Allegheny, Beaver, Butler and Armstrong Counties.

My Friends and Fellow-Citizens,

ON the constitutional ground, that all men are free and equal, I venture to address you, and to propose myself a candidate for CONGRESS. I pretend to no extraordinary learning, or ability. I am neither a lawyer nor a doctor; nor will I venture to promise that I will make any long speeches to furnish articles for the newspapers, but all the knowledge which I have acquired in a long course of years, both as a manufacturer and a farmer, shall be freely communicated to my fellow members, if I should be elected.

I ask for the votes of my friends, because, for more than thirty years, I have lived among them, endeavoring, by every honest means to promote my own and the public advantage, in the humble but useful avocation to which I have devoted my life. I have constantly endeavored to be useful to my fellow citizens, as far as I could be so, consistently with my own interest; and, although I have not heretofore figured as a politician, I hope I shall not be considered as presumptuous, in offering plain republican honesty, and practical information, instead of cunning, intrigue, and professional learning.

My friends, I am not a stranger to you. For thirty years I have labored in my vocation, and in the various circumstances in which I have been placed, most of you have known me.

If, in any circumstances, I have forfeited my honor, or denied my principles, reject me: for having once betrayed my faith, I should hold myself unworthy of confidence. If interested motives have ever induced me to change my politics, and to profess myself to be that which I have not been, let all considerate men doubt me; but if I have, with an even and inoffensive course, exercised my own opinion, according to the dictates of my judgment, I claim the respect which is due to honesty, although I may have been mistaken.

I am a friend to the manufacturing and agricultural interests of the district. On these grounds, as a practical and mechanical man, I offer myself to your consideration. I am a friend to the Hero of Orleans, and opposed to all caucuses. I have neither attended a caucus, nor toasted a caucus. I submit myself to the sovereignty of the people alone, and acknowledge no other power. If under these circumstances I am considered worthy, I shall with honor and fidelity attempt to execute the duties of the office.

Your obedient servant,

GEORGE SUTTON.

P. S.—Having now, my fellow citizens, "put my hand to the plough, I am determined not to look back." My political enemies, (believing that I have no other) may probably be disposed to disseminate the idea, previous to the Election, that I have withdrawn as a candidate. No idea could be more foreign from my purpose. I am now fairly before the people and am determined to abide the expression of their will upon the 2nd Tuesday of October.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 20th, 1824.

Capt. *William Morrow* is a candidate for the office of *Commissioner*.

In compliance with the earnest solicitations of many of his fellow-citizens, JOHN SCULL has consented to serve as *county Commissioner*, during the ensuing three years, if elected. MANY.

For the Gazette.

The yeomanry of the congressional district composed of the counties of Allegheny, Beaver, Butler and Armstrong, will soon be called on to elect two members of congress. Mr. Allison seems, by almost unanimous consent, to be one of them. In the language of Mr. Snowden, who now, by the way of a change, supports the delegation ticket, Mr. Allison's "conduct during the last session has met the entire approbation of his constituents." His conduct, not only during the last session but during his whole life, has been such, that it has merited the esteem of a large circle of acquaintance. It was therefore not surprising that he was elected two years ago, and there is now no doubt of his re-election by an increased majority. For another member we must choose between Messrs. Forward and Stevenson.

Here let me state, that, during the three next sessions of Congress, subjects of momentous and vital interest to this district will be discussed. The establishment of a National Armory somewhere within this district, is an object of immense importance. In the discussion we will meet and must contend with all the influence, talent and ingenuity of Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee and Indiana. On the subject of the Erie, the Ohio and Chesapeake Canal, we will be embarrassed by all the vexatious, all the delays, the chicanery and ingenuity, which can arise from interested motives, sectional jealousies, and constitutional scruples. All the talent, industry and ingenuity of the Eastern and Southern States, will be arrayed against this project. Under these circumstances, who will be most competent to dispel the erroneous scruples of the conscientious, to repel the objections of the interested, and to urge the claims of the West?

Between Forward and Stevenson no intelligent man can hesitate. The first possessing talents of the first order, a judgment sound and discriminating, a thorough knowledge of our constitutional rights and local advantages, with eloquence to defend the one and proclaim the other. The other a man of moderate but superficial talents, whose highest flights of elocution pretend not beyond the relation of an obscene story, or the rehearsal of a filthy passage from Lord Byron. The first, well able to assert our rights, to refute the arguments and repel the sarcasms of the lordly Virginians in the hall of Congress. The other, whose utmost effort and ambition, would be to excite their laughter over a glass of wine, by the recital of a ludicrous tale, or to excite their baser passions by an obscene story. Will western Pennsylvania send a man of talents to refute the arguments, or a buffoon to excite the laughter, of the Virginians?

Walter Forward is a man in moderate circumstances; the son of a farmer, he entered the world poor; the support of a large family and the education of three brothers, has prevented the accumulation of a large property; such as he has, is all real estate in the county of Allegheny. His family is also here; his interests are identified with the interests of Pittsburgh and this district; with them he must rise or fall, their fate must be his. James S. Stevenson is a man of large fortune; he has no wife, he has no children, he has no brothers nor sisters, he has no attachments; he has, if I may use the expression, no *extrinsic* affections; his interests, his views, his wishes are all concentrated in himself. He holds no real estate here or elsewhere; the property which he once owned, he has lately converted into cash, and he is now prepared to bid Pittsburgh an eternal farewell. Having no children, his property at his death will pass to persons for whom he has no attachment; he only wishes to enjoy himself, while he lives.—Having an ample fortune, he is determined to live where he feels himself most comfortable. He can transport himself with but little difficulty to Washington city, his former home, to London or to Paris. What, then, does he care for the coal smoke of Pittsburgh? It has always been offensive to his delicate nerves. He has, in fact, for the last three years contemplated a tour through Europe, and had determined to go last spring immediately after the close of the Session of the Legislature, but his friend Judge Riddle suggested to him the possibility of his being elected to Congress. His vanity took fire at once; and he determined to postpone his visit until after his election, with the hope that he might have it announced in the London Times—"Yesterday the Honorable James S. Stevenson, of the American Congress, was presented to His Majesty and permitted to kiss his hand."

Let the Yeomanry of the District choose between them. One a citizen fast anchored here by his family and his property—the other a mere bird of passage.

It is objected, however, that Mr. Forward attended the Caucus. This is true; but having since ascertained that his constituents condemn that measure, he has in a manly manner acknowledged his error and pledged himself to support General Jackson. How different is the conduct of Mr. Stevenson! he was and still is favorable to the Caucus; on that ground he is supported by Judge Riddle and the "Four page Pamphlet" gentry. John Binns, in announcing his nomination, declares him to be a Caucus man, "good and true." When the Jackson Committee called on him to declare his sentiments, he would not, he durst not do it. The political halter is around his neck. He is a mere jackplane in the hands of Judge Riddle. When he becomes useless or unmanagerable the Judge will cast him off. But being conscious that he cannot be elected under the name of a caucusite, he plays a pitiful double game; with the Jacksonites he speaks highly of the General, with the Caucusites he is a friend of Crawford; when both are present, he diverts the conversation from politics, by an anecdote or poetical quotation.

Which then, has acted the most manly and honorable part? Forward, when he finds that his constituents condemn the caucus, confesses his error at once; Stevenson, on the contrary, endeavors to deceive his fellow-citizens, by descending to low cunning and pitiful tricks.

VERUS.

FOREIGN.

From the New-York Evening Post, Sept. 14.

Gibraltar.—Files of the Gibraltar Chronicle have reached us to the 24th of July, in which we find an extract of a letter copied from the Augsburgh Gazette, dated Alexandria, May 1, stating that the sublime porte had, at the request of the viceroy of Egypt, confided the pacification of Greece on that prince, who had agreed to pay the whole expense of the expedition. In consequence of this, steps, it is said, had been taken to accomplish the object by conferring unlimited powers to Ibrahim Pacha, who was to open the campaign by offering safety and protection to the inhabitants, if they returned to their former vassalage; but "if they obstinately reject equitable propositions, they will be exterminated." Ten frigates had been sent by the porte to assist in this humane business, to which the viceroy had added 25 other vessels, which were to convey 33,000 men to the Morea; two-thirds of which had been trained after the European system. This letter is said to be official, and to have been sent to the the Augsburgh Gazette by the agent of Mehemet Ali at Trieste.

Whether this statement be true or false, it appears by letters from Smyrna, that the Turks under Capt. Pacha, true to their system of extermination, drenched themselves in blood at every place where they touched, on their arrival in the Dardanelles. To stimulate them to these acts of barbarity, the government is stated to have withheld from them their food and pay, calculating that they would thus enter more warmly into a contest where abundance of plunder was to be obtained, than if their hands were full. Accordingly, on entering Melenia, they put to the sword all the christians above eight years of age, and acted these scenes of carnage in all the hamlets within a circuit of ten leagues. But this was light, continues the writer, "compared with Pergamos, where 10,000 christians were brutally massacred in 38 hours."

These disgraceful and barbarous proceedings, it is added, produced an effect, which was naturally to be expected. After glutting himself with the blood of the inhabitants of Melenia and Pergamos, and plundering their dwellings, the Capt. Pacha steered to the Thermaic gulph to attack the the isle of Sciathos, where, it appears, the Greeks were expecting him.—Being ignorant of their measures, he fired more than 7000 guns, and then landed a numerous corps. An action immediately took place, in which the patriots attacked the Turks with such fury, that the Pacha alone escaped in a gondola. On reaching his vessel, he sailed for Salonica, where he was represented to be in the greatest embarrasment, the contingents which he sacrificed being composed of Turks recruited in the environs of Cassandria, Naoussa and Macedonia.

It is always a source of gratification to find, that, notwithstanding the details of horrid cruelties committed by the Turks, that so frequently reach us, they are accompanied by accounts of resistance and bravery on the part of the Greeks, which afford ground to hope that they will finally succeed in securing independence.

IMPORTANT FROM SPAIN.

Philadelphia, Sept. 17.—Capt. Butler, of the ship Thalia, arrived at this port yesterday, from the Island of Sicily and 36 days from Gibraltar, states, that on the 7th. of August, he was informed by a respectable inhabitant of Gibraltar, that a reunion of 4 or 500 of the banished Constitutionalists, who had been secreted along the coast had landed at Tarifa on the 4th of August where they were amicably received and joined by the Garrison, and have since been joined by a large number of persons from the interior His informant could not say whether these persons had committed any act of desperation, or whether it was part of a general plan of insurrection.

Gen. O'Donnell, who was at Algesiras, had sent two companies on the 5th. to reconnoitre in the neighbourhood of Tarifa, who, on their arrival there, immediately joined the insurgents. He had arrested 30 individuals at Algesiras, suspected of being connected with the captors of Tarifa, and ordered them for Ceuta. The insurgents at Tarifa having received intimation of it fitted out a boat, and captured the vessel that was carrying the prisoners to Ceuta.

Two French frigates and a Spanish schr. of war had been cannonading Tarifa on the 7th inst. but the wind blowing fresh from the west, and the current setting strong through the gut, they, could not hold to windward, and bore up for Algesiras, where they anchored about 6 P. M.

One report says 500, another 1000, French troops had advanced upon Tarifa, from the neighbourhood of Cadiz.

A body of 300 Exiles, who had been living on board of different craft, in the harbour of Gibraltar, for several months past, left there on the night of the 7th, in small vessels for the purpose of attempting a descent something similar to that at Tarifa, somewhere in the neighbourhood of Malaga. Capt. B. left Gibraltar at 9 o'clock in the evening of the 8th, at which time the wind was fresh from the east, but the two French Frigates in Algesiras Road showed no disposition to get under way when he passed them. At 10 P. M. when off the point of Gaulmesi, 4 miles east of Tarifa, saw the flashes and heard the reports of a sharp skirmish of musketry, at the Tower of Gaulmesi, which lasted about 5 minutes.

At 11, being abreast of Tarifa, and within two miles of the town, saw and heard a cannonading on the hills back of the town, and could plainly see the course of hot balls or rockets, which appeared to be all fired in one direction, viz: diagonally across and towards the back of the town, as the moon was full and shone very bright, and could distinguish objects on shore tolerably well, which enabled him to remark that the Island and town of Tarifa were perfectly quiet, the firing being confined to three small hills apparently about 1 mile back of the town, from which I conclude that the constitutionalists had not only kept possession of the Island and town; but made good their footing on the Main.

At half past 11, the firing ceased, with the exception of a single gun, at long intervals, and at 30 minutes past midnight, the cannonading recommenced, and continued to increase in violence until half past 2 A. M. when it became tremendous; and in short intervals of the cannonade, heavy and continued vollies of musketry could be plainly heard, as the wind was East, and and Tarifa bore East. I could hear the firing until 8 A. M. at which time it was lost in the distance.

The last Mail from Madrid, had brought accounts of a quarrel and affray between the Spanish and French troops, in that city, in which many lives had been lost. The Spanish troops in the neighborhood of Algesiras, were much dissatisfied, owing to the badness of their cloth ing and pay.

Married,

At Bassenheim Furnace, Beaver county, on the 16th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Stockton, Mr. DANIEL BELTZHOOVER to Miss JANE STOCKMAN.

Yesterday morning, by the Rev. Mr. Taylor, Mr. JOHN B. HUNTER to Miss AGNES CROOKSHANK, both of this city.

OBITUARY.

DIED.—At Butler, (Penns.) on Saturday the 18th inst. after a short illness, STEPHEN LOWREY COLLINS, only son of Mrs. Sarah Collins. This distressing occurrence has not merely carried unspeakable anguish to the relations of the deceased, but has diffused a general sadness through our society, for rarely indeed, is there to be found in one so young the same distinct and striking development of the best qualities of our nature. His disposition was instinctively pure and ingenuous, shrinking, in a remarkable manner, both in thought and action, from every thing like meanness or deceit. To this manliness of character, without the least tinge of affectation, were added the most engaging modesty of deportment and an affectionate deference to those entitled to control or to advise him. The deceased was a pupil of Messrs. Wylie & Bogue of Philadelphia, and his progress in his studies was proportioned to his excellent capacity, his docility and his unremitting application. It was during a vocation of that seminary, and while on a visit to the scene of his childhood, that the hand of Death was laid on him. At his funeral the vast concourse assembled was melted in the liveliest sorrow when the grave was seen to close over the excellent youth who had grown up under their eyes, who was the favorite of every fire-side and whose future usefulness and distinction had been their most delightful anticipation.—*Communicated.*

DIED, On the night of the 10th ult. in the 28th year of her age, Miss MARGARET STODDART, daughter of Mr. Robert Stoddart, of Moon Township, after a severe illness of 10 days, which she bore with a degree of Christian fortitude, seldom surpassed by any, when racked with such intolerable pain. The challenge of Death, appeared to excite no sensations of regret at quiting the theatre of this life; and though the arrival of the hour of dissolution was tedious in its approach, she exhibited, throughout, the strongest faith in the only Advocate for our ascention to eternal bliss.

Of the endowments of Miss Stoddart, much might be said. Her uniform and exemplary piety, her amiable and affectionate disposition, her dignified and admirable deportment, and suavity of manners, rendered her of inestimable value to a large circle of relatives, who now deplore her loss, and endeared her to all who had had an opportunity of cultivating her acquaintance

GRATITUDE.

DIED, On Thursday the 9th inst. at Chambersburgh, Mr. THOMAS MURRAY, an old inhabitant of that borough. He was a Soldier of '76. On Friday his remains were interred at the Roman Chapel with military honors, in the presence of a large number of his neighbors and fellow citizens, by whom he was always esteemed as an honest man.

——, Suddenly, at Mobile, Alab. on the 20th ult. Mr. JOSEPH IRVIN M'DOWELL, formerly of this city. He has left a wife and family to lament his loss.

Fresh & Fashionable Goods.

THE SUBSCRIBER announces to his customers and the public, that he has just returned from *Philadelphia and Baltimore*, where he very carefully selected and has just received a *large* and *splendid* assortment of almost all kinds of

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS,

Hardwares, Brasswares, Queens and China Wares,

Leghorn and Straw HATS and BONNETS, Leather, Morocco, and Prunella SHOES, Seasonable MILITARY GOODS, An assortment of MUSIC, and MUSIC PAPER,

AND A GENERAL SUPPLY OF THE BEST

GROCERIES,

French BRANDY, Jamaica SPIRITS, Port and Sherry WINES Second quality Madeira and Lisbon ditto. Old Medoc CLARET, RAISINS, LEMONS, Spermaceti OIL and CANDLES, Fine Young Hyson and Imperial

TEA,

Mousehole ANVILS, VISES, FILES, English Cast, Blister, Shear, and Crowley STEEL, and a great variety of *scarce* and *seasonable* Goods—all of which will be sold at *light* profits for CASH.

Isaac Harris.

ALSO—CONSTANTLY ON HAND

1000lbs Phœnix Cotton YARNS, from No. 5 to No. 15.—Ditto SHEETINGS. *Flint and Green GLASSWARE, and a general supply of PITTSBURGH GOODS*

☞A particular Catalogue of this very excellent assortment, may be had by customers at the store. Sept. 24—3t.

BLUE-DYING AND CLOTH DRESSING.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, having erected a *Blue Vat*, on the best English plan, are now prepared to Color Woollen Cloth or Yarn in the best manner, and with the greatest possible despatch. The price of Coloring Cloth Blue, and Dressing it, is 45 cents per yard; Yarn, 25 cents per lb. other Colors at the customary prices.

Cloth will be received in Pittsburgh, at the store of James Taylor & Co. Market street, formerly occupied by M'P. Cassilly & Co. and at Mr. John Chess's Toll Gate, on the Washington Turnpike Road, and returned when finished, and at the Factory, one fourth of a mile below Baldwin's Mill, on Chartier's Creek.

Andrew & John Murphy.

Sept. 24, 1824.—3t.

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the firm of Drs. B & T Burrell, Jr. will please to call on or before the 20th day of October next, and settle their respective accounts, as immediate payment is requested. Office, Third between Wood and Market.

B. & T Burrell, Jr.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 24, 1824.—3t*

BRIGADE ORDERS.

THE Field Officers of the several Regiments composing the 1st Brigade of the 15th Division of Pennsylvania Militia, will meet at the following specified times and places, for the purpose of exonerating the Collectors of Militia Fines, in the bounds of their respective Regiments, from the payment of such fines as it may have been impracticable for them to collect; and also to exonerate such persons as may have been improperly fined, from the payment of the same, viz:—

For the 28th Regiment, at the house of J. Campbell, on the 19th—for the 61st Regt. at the house of T. Chalfant, Esq. on the 20th—for the 67th Regt. at the house of George Beale, on the 21st—and for the 106th Regt. at the house of Robt. Campbell, on the 22d of October next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. on each of said days.

N. Patterson,

Brigade Inspector, 1st Brig. 15th Div. P. M.

Sept. 24, 1824.—3t.

To my Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE, that I have applied to the Court of Common Pleas, of Fayette county, Penn. at June term, 1824, for the benefit of the acts of Assembly, provided for the relief of Insolvent Debtors; and that the said Court have appointed the *fourth Monday of October next*, to hear my creditors and me, at the Court-House, in Uniontown, in said county.

Thomas Bleakley.

Sept. 24, 1824.—3t*

To the Agriculturalists
Of the vicinity of Pittsburgh.

THE gentlemen engaged in Agriculture in this vicinity are respectfully informed that Mr. *Thomas Bolen*, at a considerable expense, imported from Europe, last fall, a quantity of the seed of the

WHITE THORN,

and has now for sale, at Mr. *N. Richardson's*, Market-street, Pittsburgh, a sample consisting of several thousand of these valuable plants, in the most luxuriant state of cultivation.

This plant is universally used in the British Isles for the purposes of enclosures and fences round parks and farms. They become, in four or five years, quite impervious to man and beast, and during the winter season afford the double advantage of protection from intrusion, and shelter to animals from the inclemency of the weather. The use of them in England, Ireland and Scotland has been found, in addition to the foregoing valuable purposes, more than any other thing to enlarge the scale of farming, by removing the attention and expenses of the farmer forever from his fences, after they are once formed.

Price $3 per thousand.

☞Samples of the *White Thorn* and *Ever-green Broom*, will be exhibited at the Allegheny Agricultural Show, next month.

Sept. 24—tf

STRAY COW.

STRAYED from the Subscriber, living in Grant, between Second and Third streets, on Saturday last, the 18th instant,

A LARGE BLACK COW, 7 or 8 years old, blind of one eye: the end of her tail and both her hind feet are white; some white on her belly, has been bored for the hollow horn. A reward of Two Dollars will be paid to any person who will return her to the subscriber, or a reasonable compensation for information where she may be found.

Alexander Miller.

Sept. 24—3*

STRAY COW.

BROKE into the inclosure of the subscriber, in Versailles township, on the 1st instant,

An old Black and White Cow, marked with a crop and a slit in the left ear. The owner is desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

Fauntley Muse.

Sept. 24—3*

Notice to Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE, that I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, of Allegheny county, for the benefit of the laws made for the relief of Insolvent Debtors; and that the Court have appointed the *third Monday of November next*, for the hearing of me and my creditors, at the Court House, in the city of Pittsburgh; at which time and place you may attend, and show cause, if any you have, why I should not be discharged.

his

Walter ✕ Shepherd,

mark

Pitt Township, Farmer.

Allegheny county, Sept. 27, 1824—3t*rs.

FOR SALE,
A Second Hand Gig,

CHEAP FOR CASH OR APPROVED BARTER.

APPLY TO

Henry Beares.

September 17, 1824—tf.

Domestic Cotton Manufactures
BY WHOLESALE.

JOHN M'ILROY begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has commenced the manufacturing of COTTON DOMESTIC GOODS, and has on hand a large assortment of his own manufactures, such as 3-4 and 4-4 *Plaids*, 3-4 and 4-4 *Checks*, *Wilmington* and *Fancy Stripes*, 7-8 and 4-4 *Bed-Ticks* 3-4 and 4-4 *Brown Sheetings*, Orange and Blue *Chambrays*, all which he will sell lower than they can be bought in either Philadelphia or Baltimore, and all his blue colors he will warrant to be the very best indigo blue dyes. Also, an assortment of the *Phœnix Factory Cotton Yarn*, both blue and white, for sale, on reasonable terms. All orders will be punctually attended to.

☞50 Good Cotton Weavers Wanted.

Warehouse, Diamond Square, next door to General Edward Patchell's.

September 10—3t.

DENNIS BYRNE,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he will, for a moderate compensation, lay out and keep in order

Gardens, Lawns and Pleasure-Grounds, in or near this city, large or small, in the most approved style; and from an experience of sixteen years in the theory and practice of Gardening, in some of the best gardens in Europe, for which he can produce the most satisfactory certificates, as to abilities, honesty, &c. he hopes, from the arrangements he shall make, that he can execute the orders of Ladies and Gentlemen with punctuality and despatch.

He will Trim Graperies and Peach Trees in the season, so as to have a plentiful crop of fruits which are not unfrequently lost by injudicious treatment. Application to be made to Mr. David Logan, Ferry street, or to the editor of this Gazette.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 10—3t*

RAN AWAY

FROM the subscriber, residing on the south side of the Ohio river, three miles from Pittsburgh, on Sunday, the 5th instant,

JAMES BEAN,

an apprentice, aged about 12 years. He had on a yellow roundabout, check linen pantaloons, and a straw hat. Six cents, but no charges, will be paid to any person who will return said runaway to me. The law will be enforced against any one who may harbor him.

William Bailey.

September 10—3t.

Boarding and Day School.

Mrs. Spencer's Seminary

FOR YOUNG LADIES, will recommence on *Monday, April 5th*, in that spacious house belonging to Mr. Biltenberger, in Front street, next door to the old Post-Office, where young ladies will be genteelly boarded, and instructed in the various branches of useful and ornamental education.

N. B. For the accommodation of those who may have a distance to walk, DINNER BOARDERS will be taken on reasonable terms.

March 26, 1824—tf.

GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 24, 1824.

☞ This number commences our *third* volume, or year, of the *Pittsburgh Gazette.*

In a riot which took place at Pepin's Circus, in this city, on Monday evening last, a man of the name of *Hartzel* was killed by a shot from a gun. Murray, one of the company of performers, is charged with the murder, and is to be tried at our next court. Much excitement prevails on the subject, and many conflicting statements are in circulation. We do not deem it proper to prejudge the case, by attempting to detail circumstances which are to undergo judicial investigation.

George Brown, a drover, of Westmoreland county, left home, with a drove of cattle, in February last, and has not since returned. Circumstances have recently come to light, which leave little room to doubt that he was murdered, in April, in York county, at the house of a person named Jacob Seitz, where he lodged. Seitz, and three women, are confined in the York county jail, charged with the murder.

Robbery.—Two footpads attacked a traveller, on the Laurel-Hill, on the 15th inst. and robbed him of 400 dollars and a watch. They left him gagged, and tied to a tree; he extricated himself, procured assistance, pursued, and took one of them. The other, who had the money, escaped.

The 10th of September, the anniversary of Perry's Victory, was celebrated at Greensburgh, by a grand military parade. The troops consisted of four battalions of Volunteer Infantry and Riflemen, commanded by Majors Coulter, Miller, Gibson and Giesey; Capt. Stewart's corps of Cavalry, and two Artillery companies, commanded by captains Pinkerton and Alexander. It is supposed there were not less than 1000 men under arms; and that the spectators amounted to nearly ten times the number. The Brigade was formed in Main-Street, under the command of Brigadier General Wise, and marched to a field on Major Alexander's farm, where the troops were reviewed by Maj. Gen. Markle, and his staff, accompanied by Brig. Gen. Beeson, of Fayette county.

Volunteer companies have marched from Lancaster, Berks, Northampton, Montgomery and other counties, to attend the military parade at Gen. La Fayette's entrance into Philadelphia. A troop of Cavalry from Dauphin, set out from Harrisburgh on the 16th, and intended to escort the Governor of the State from Lebanon to the City.

The Butler Repository states, that Philip Mechling declines serving on the caucus electoral ticket.

Mr. Black, of Somerset, it seems, has changed his mind. We learn from the Statesman, that he *consents* to let his *name* remain on the caucus electoral ticket.

TO THE INDEPENDENT ELECTORS
Of Allegheny, Beaver, Butler and Armstrong Counties.

My Friends and Fellow-Citizens,

ON the constitutional ground, that all men are free and equal, I venture to address you, and to propose myself a candidate for CONGRESS. I pretend to no extraordinary learning, or ability. I am neither a lawyer nor a doctor; nor will I venture to promise that I will make any long speeches to furnish articles for the newspapers, but all the knowedge which I have acquired in a long course of years, both as a manufacturer and a farmer, shall be freely communicated to my fellow members, if I should be elected.

I ask for the votes of my friends, because, for more than thirty years, I have lived among them, endeavoring, by every honest means to promote my own and the public advantage, in the humble but useful avocation to which I have devoted my life. I have constantly endeavored to be useful to my fellow citizens, as far as I could be so, consistently with my own interest; and, although I have not heretofore figured as a politician, I hope I shall not be considered as presumptuous, in offering plain republican honesty, and practical information, instead of cunning, intrigue, and professional learning.

My friends, I am not a stranger to you. For thirty years I have labored in my vocation, and in the various circumstances in which I have been placed, most of you have known me.

If, in any circumstances, I have forfeited my honor, or denied my principles, reject me; for having once betrayed my faith, I should hold myself unworthy of confidence. If interested motives have ever induced me to change my politics, and to profess myself to be that which I have not been, let all considerate men doubt me; but if I have, with an even and inoffensive course, exercised my own opinion, according to the dictates of my judgment, I claim the respect which is due to honesty, although I may have been mistaken.

I am a friend to the manufacturing and agricultural interests of the district. On these grounds, as a practical and mechanical man, I offer myself to your consideration. I am a friend to the Hero of Orleans, and opposed to all caucuses. I have neither attended a caucus, nor toasted a caucus. I submit myself to the sovereignty of the people alone, and acknowledge no other power. If under these circumstances I am considered worthy, I shall with honor and fidelity attempt to execute the duties of the office.

Your obedient servant,

GEORGE SUTTON.

P. S.—Having now, my fellow citizens, "put my hand to the plough, I am determined not to look back." My political enemies, (believing that I have no other) may probably be disposed to disseminate the idea, previous to the Election that I have withdrawn as a candidate. No idea could be more foreign from my purpose. I am now fairly before the people and am determined to abide the expression of their will upon the 2nd Tuesday of October.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 20th, 1824.

Capt. *William Morrow* is a candidate for the office of *Commissioner.*

In compliance with the earnest solicitations of many of his fellow-citizens, JOHN SCULL has consented to serve as *county Commissioner*, during the ensuing three years, if elected.

MANY.

For the Gazette.

The yeomanry of the congressional district composed of the counties of Allegheny, Beaver, Butler and Armstrong, will soon be called on to elect two members of congress. Mr. Allison seems, by almost unanimous consent, to be one of them. In the language of Mr. Snowden, who *now*, by the way of a change, supports the delegation ticket, Mr. Allison's "conduct during the last session has met the entire approbation of his constituents." His conduct, not only during the last session but during his whole life, has been such, that it has merited the esteem of a large circle of acquaintance. It was therefore not surprising that he was elected two years ago, and there is now no doubt of his re-election by an increased majority. For another member we must choose between Messrs. Forward and Stevenson.

Here let me state, that, during the three next sessions of Congress, subjects of momentous and vital interest to this district will be discussed. The establishment of a National Armory somewhere within this district, is an object of immense importance. In the discussion we will meet and must contend with all the influence, talent and ingenuity of Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee and Indiana. On the subject of the Erie, the Ohio and Chesspeake Canal, we will be embarrassed by all the vexations, all the delays, the chicanery and ingenuity, which can arise from interested motives, sectional jealousies, and constitutional scruples. All the talent, industry and ingenuity of the Eastern and Southern States, will be arrayed against this project. Under these circumstances, who will be most competent to dispel the erroneous scruples of the conscientious, to repel the objections of the interested, and to urge the claims of the West?

Between Forward and Stevenson no intelligent man can hesitate. The first possessing talents of the first order, a judgment sound and discriminating, a thorough knowledge of our constitutional rights and local advantages, with eloquence to defend the one and proclaim the other. The other a man of moderate but superficial talents, whose highest flights of elocution pretend not beyond the relation of an obscene story, or the rehearsal of a filthy passage from Lord Byron. The first, well able to assert our rights, to refute the arguments and repel the sarcasms of the lordly Virginians in the hall of Congress. The other, whose utmost effort and ambition, would be to excite their laughter over a glass of wine, by the recital of a ludicrous tale, or to excite their baser passions by an obscene story. Will western Pennsylvania send a man of talents to refute the arguments, or a buffoon to excite the laughter, of the Virginians?

Walter Forward is a man in moderate circumstances; the son of a farmer, he entered the world poor; the support of a large family and the education of three brothers, has prevented the accumulation of a large property; such as he has, is all real estate in the county of Allegheny. His family is also here; his interests are identified with the interests of Pittsburgh and this district; with them he must rise or fall, their fate must be his. James S. Stevenson is a man of large fortune; he has no wife, he has no children, he has no brothers nor sisters, he has no attachments; he has, if I may use the expression, no *extrinsic* affections; his interests, his views, his wishes are all concentrated in himself. He holds no real estate here or elsewhere; the property which he once owned, he has lately converted into cash, and he is now prepared to bid Pittsburgh an eternal farewell. Having no children, his property at his death will pass to persons for whom he has no attachment; he only wishes to enjoy himself, while he lives.—Having an ample fortune, he is determined to live where he feels himself most comfortable. He can transport himself with but little difficulty to Washington city, his former home, to London or to Paris. What, then, does he care for the coal smoke of Pittsburgh? It has always been offensive to his delicate nerves. He has, in fact, for the last three years contemplated a tour through Europe, and had determined to go last spring immediately after the close of the Session of the Legislature, but his friend Judge Riddle suggested to him the possibility of his being elected to Congress. His vanity took fire at once; and he determined to postpone his visit until after his election, with the hope that he might have it announced in the London Times—"Yesterday the Honorable James S. Stevenson, of the American Congress, was presented to His Majesty and permitted to kiss his hand."

Let the Yeomanry of the District choose between them. One a citizen fast anchored here by his family and his property—the other a mere bird of passage.

It is objected, however, that Mr. Forward attended the Caucus. This is true; but having since ascertained that his constituents condemn that measure, he has in a manly manner acknowledged his error and pledged himself to support General Jackson. How different is the conduct of Mr. Stevenson! he was and still is favorable to the Caucus; on that ground he is supported by Judge Riddle and the "Four page Pamphlet" gentry. John Binns, in announcing his nomination, declares him to be a Caucus man, "good and true." When the Jackson Committee called on him to declare his sentiments, he would not, he durst not do it. The political halter is around his neck. He is a mere jackplane in the hands of Judge Riddle. When he becomes useless or unmanagreable the Judge will cast him off But being conscious that he cannot be elected under the name of a caucusite, he plays a pitiful double game; with the Jacksonites he speaks highly of the General, with the Caucusites he is a friend of Crawford; when both are present, he diverts the conversation from politics, by an anecdote or poetical quotation.

Which then, has acted the most manly and honorable part? Forward, when he finds that his constituents condemn the caucus, confesses his error at once; Stevenson, on the contrary, endeavors to deceive his fellow-citizens, by descending to low cunning and pitiful tricks.

VERUS.

FOREIGN.

From the New-York Evening Post, Sept. 14.

Gibraltar.—Files of the Gibraltar Chronicle have reached us to the 24th of July, in which we find an extract of a letter copied from the Augsburgh Gazette, dated Alexandria, May 1, stating that the sublime porte had, at the request of the viceroy of Egypt, confided the pacification of Greece on that prince, who had agreed to pay the whole expense of the expedition. In consequence of this, steps, it is said, had been taken to accomplish the object by conferring unlimited powers to Ibrahim Pacha, who was to open the campaign by offering safety and protection to the inhabitants, if they returned to their former vassalage; but "if they obstinately reject equitable propositions, they will be exterminated." Ten frigates had been sent by the porte to assist in this humane business, to which the viceroy had added 25 other vessels, which were to convey 33,000 men to the Morea; two-thirds of which had been trained after the European system. This letter is said to be official, and to have been sent to the the Augsburgh Gazette by the agent of Mehemet Ali at Trieste.

Whether this statement be true or false, it appears by letters from Smyrna, that the Turks under Capt. Pacha, true to their system of extermination, drenched themselves in blood at every place where they touched, on their arrival in the Dardanelles. To stimulate them to these acts of barbarity, the government is stated to have withheld from them their food and pay, calculating that they would thus enter more warmly into a contest where abundance of plunder was to be obtained, than if their hands were full. Accordingly, on entering Melenia, they put to the sword all the christians above eight years of age, and acted these scenes of carnage in all the hamlets within a circuit of ten leagues. But this was light, continues the writer, "compared with Pergamos, where 10,000 christians were brutally massacred in 38 hours."

These disgraceful and barbarous proceedings, it is added, produced an effect, which was naturally to be expected. After glutting himself with the blood of the inhabitants of Melenia and Pergamos, and plundering their dwellings, the Capt. Pacha steered to the Thermaic gulph to attack the the isle of Sciathos, where, it appears, the Greeks were expecting him.—Being ignorant of their measures, he fired more than 7000 guns, and then landed a numerous corps. An action immediately took place, in which the patriots attacked the Turks with such fury, that the Pacha alone escaped in a gondola. On reaching his vessel, he sailed for Salonica, where he was represented to be in the greatest embarrasment, the contingents which he sacrificed being composed of Turks recruited in the environs of Cassandria, Naoussa and Macedonia.

It is always a source of gratification to find, that, notwithstanding the details of horrid cruelties committed by the Turks, that so frequently reach us, they are accompanied by accounts of resistance and bravery on the part of the Greeks, which afford ground to hope that they will finally succeed in securing independence.

IMPORTANT FROM SPAIN.

Philadelphia, Sept. 17.—Capt. Butler, of the ship Thalia, arrived at this port yesterday, from the Island of Sicily and 36 days from Gibraltar, states, that on the 7th. of August, h was informed by a respectable inhabitant of Gibraltar, that a reunion of 4 or 500 of the banished Constitutionalists, who had been secreted along the coast had landed at Tarifa on the 4th of Aug where they were amicably received and joined by the Garrison, and have since been joined by a large number of persons from the interior His informant could not say whether these persons had committed any act of desperation, or whether it was part of a general plan of insurrection.

Gen. O'Donnell, who was at Algesiras, had sent two companies on the 5th. to reconnoitre in the neighbourhood of Tarifa, who, on their arrival there, immediately joined the insurgents. He had arrested 30 individuals at Algesiras, suspected of being connected with the captors of Tarifa, and ordered them for Ceuta. The insurgents at Tarifa having received intimation of it fitted out a boat, and captured the vessel that was carrying the prisoners to Ceuta.

Two French frigates and a Spanish schr. of war had been cannonading Tarifa on the 7th inst. but the wind blowing fresh from the west, and the current setting strong through the gut, they, could not hold to windward, and bore up for Algesiras, where they anchored about 6 P. M.

One report says 500, another 1000, French troops had advanced upon Tarifa, from the neighbourhood of Cadiz.

A body of 200 Exiles, who had been living on board of different craft, in the harbour of Gibraltar, for several months past, left there on the night of the 7th, in small vessels for the purpose of attempting a descent something similar to that at Tarifa, somewhere in the neighbourhood of Malaga. Capt. B. left Gibraltar at 9 o'clock in the evening of the 8th, at which time the wind was fresh from the east, but the two French Frigates in Algesiras Road showed no disposition to get under way when he passed them. At 10 P. M. when off the point of Gaulmesi, 4 miles east of Tarifa, saw the flashes and heard the reports of a sharp skirmish of musketry, at the Tower of Gaulmesi, which lasted about 5 minutes.

At 11, being abreast of Tarifa, and within two miles of the town, saw and heard a cannonading on the hills back of the town, and could plainly see the course of hot balls or rockets, which appeared to be all fired in one direction, viz: diagonally across and towards the back of the town, as the moon was full and shone very bright, and could distinguish objects on shore tolerably well, which enabled him to remark that the Island and town of Tarifa were perfectly quiet, the firing being confined to three small hills apparently about 1 mile back of the town, from which I conclude that the constitutionalists had not only kept possession of the Island and town; but made good their footing on the Main.

At half past 11, the firing ceased, with the exception of a single gun, at long intervals, and at 30 minutes past midnight, the cannonading recommenced, and continued to increase in violence until half past 2 A. M. when it became tremendous; and in short intervals of the cannonade, heavy and continued vollies of musketry could be plainly heard, as the wind was East, and and Tarifa bore East I could hear the firing until 8 A. M. at which time it was lost in the distance.

The last Mail from Madrid, had brought accounts of a quarrel and affray between the Spanish and French troops, in that city, in which many lives had been lost. The Spanish troops in the neighborhood of Algesiras, were much dissatisfied, owing to the badness of their cloth ing and pay.

Married,

At Bassenheim Furnace, Beaver county, on the 16th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Stockton, Mr. DANIEL BELTZHOOVER to Miss JANE STOCKMAN.

Yesterday morning, by the Rev. Mr. Taylor, Mr. JOHN B. HUNTER to Miss AGNES CROOKSHANK, both of this city.

OBITUARY.

DIED —At Butler, (Penns.) on Saturday the 18th inst. after a short illness, STEPHEN LOWREY COLLINS, only son of Mrs. Sarah Collins. This distressing occurrence has not merely carried unspeakable anguish to the relations of the deceased, but has diffused a general sadness through our society, for rarely indeed, is there to be found in one so young the same distinct and striking development of the best qualities of our nature. His disposition was instinctively pure and ingenuous, shrinking, in a remarkable manner, both in thought and action, from every thing like meanness or deceit. To this manliness of character, without the least tinge of affectation, were added the most engaging modesty of deportment and an affectionate deference to those entitled to control or to advise him. The deceased was a pupil of Messrs. Wylie & Engles of Philadelphia, and his progress in his studies was proportioned to his excellent capacity, his docility and his unremitting application. It was during a vocation of that seminary, and while on a visit to the scene of his childhood, that the hand of Death was laid on him. At his funeral the vast concourse assembled was melted in the liveliest sorrow when the grave was seen to close over the excellent youth who had grown up under their eyes, who was the favorite of every fire-side and whose future usefulness and distinction had been their most delightful anticipation... *Communicated*

DIED, On the night of the 10th ult. in the 28th year of her age, Miss MARGARET STODDART, daughter of Mr. Robert Stoddart, of Moon Township, after a severe illness of 10 days, which she bore with a degree of Christian fortitude, seldom surpassed by any, when racked with such intolerable pain. The challenge of Death, appeared to excite no sensations of regret at quiting the theatre of this life; and though the arrival of the hour of dissolution was tedious in its approach, she exhibited, throughout, the strongest faith in the only Advocate for our ascention to eternal bliss.

Of the endowments of Miss Stoddart, much might be said. Her uniform and exemplary piety, her amiable and affectionate disposition, her dignified and admirable deportment, and suavity of manners, rendered her of inestimable value to a large circle of relatives, who now deplore her loss, and endeared her to all who had had an opportunity of cultivating her acquaintance

GRATITUDE.

DIED, On Thursday the 9th inst. at Chambersburgh, Mr THOMAS MURRAY, an old inhabitant of that borough He was a Soldier of '76 On Friday his remains were interred at the Roman Chapel with military honors, in the presence of a large number of his neighbors and fellow citizens, by whom he was always esteemed as an honest man

—, Suddenly, at Mobile, Alab. on the 20th ult. Mr. JOSEPH IRVIN M'DOWELL, formerly of this city. He has left a wife and family to lament his loss.

Fresh & Fashionable Goods.

THE SUBSCRIBER announces to his customers and the public, that he has just returned from *Philadelphia and Baltimore*, where he very carefully selected and has just received a *large* and *splendid* assortment of almost all kinds

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS,

Hardwares, Brasswares, Queens and China Wares,

Leghorn and Straw HATS and BONNETS, Leather, Morocco, and Prunella SHOES, Seasonable MILITARY GOODS, An assortment of MUSIC, and MUSIC PAPER,

AND A GENERAL SUPPLY OF THE BEST

GROCERIES,

French BRANDY [illegible] SPIRITS, Port and Sherry WINES Second quality Madeira and Lisbon ditto. Old Medoc CLARET, RAISINS, LEMONS, spermaceti OIL and CANDLES, Fine Young Hyson and Imperial

TEA,

Mousehole ANVILS, VISES, FILES, English Cast, Blister, Shear, and Crowley STEEL, and a great variety of *scarce* and *seasonable* Goods—all of which will be sold at *light* profits for CASH.

Isaac Harris.

ALSO—CONSTANTLY ON HAND

1000lbs Phœnix Cotton YARNS, from No. 5 to No. 15.—Ditto SHEETINGS.

Flint and Green GLASSWARE, and a general supply of PITTSBURGH GOODS

☞ A particular Catalogue of this very excellent assortment, may be had by customers at the store. Sept. 24—3t.

BLUE-DYING AND CLOTH DRESSING.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, having erected a *Blue Vat*, on the best English plan, are now prepared to Color Woollen Cloth or Yarn in the best manner, and with the greatest possible despatch. The price of Coloring Cloth Blue, and Dressing it, is 45 cents per yard. Yarn, 25 cents per lb. other Colors at the customary prices

Cloth will be received in Pittsburgh, at the store of James Taylor & Co. Market street, formerly occupied by M P. Cassilly & Co. and at Mr. John Chess's Toll Gate, on the Washington Turnpike Road, and returned when finished, and at the Factory, one fourth of a mile below Baldwin's Mill, on Chartier's Creek.

Andrew & John Murphy.

Sept. 24, 1824.—3

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the firm of Drs. B & T Burrell, Jr. will please to call on or before the 20th day of October next, and settle their respective accounts, as immediate payment is requested. Office, Third between Wood and Market.

B. & T Burrell, Jr.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 24. 1824.—3t*

BRIGADE ORDERS.

THE Field Officers of the several Regiments composing the 1st Brigade of the 15th Division of Pennsylvania Militia, will meet at the following specified times and places, for the purpose of exonerating the Collectors of Militia Fines, in the bounds of their respective Regiments, from the payment of such fines as it may have been impracticable for them to collect; and also to exonerate such persons as may have been improperly fined, from the payment of the same, viz:—

For the 28th Regiment, at the house of J. Campbell, on the 19th—for the 61st Regt. at the house of T. Chalfant, Esq. on the 20th—for the 87th Regt. at the house of George Beale, on the 21st—and for the 106th Regt. at the house of Robt. Campbell, on the 22d of October next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. on each of said days.

N. Patterson,

Brigade Inspector, 1st Brig 15th Div. P. M

Sept. 24, 1824.—3t.

To my Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE, that I have applied to the Court of Common Pleas, of Fayette county, Penn. at June term, 1824, for the benefit of the acts of Assembly, provided for the relief of Insolvent Debtors; and that the said Court have appointed the *fourth Monday of October next*, to hear my creditors and me, at the Court-House, in Uniontown, in said county.

Thomas Bleakley.

Sept. 24, 1824.—3t*

To the Agriculturalists

Of the vicinity of Pittsburgh.

THE gentlemen engaged in Agriculture in this vicinity are respectfully informed that Mr. *Thomas Behen*, at a considerable expense, imported from Europe last fall, a quantity of the seed of the

WHITE THORN,

and has now for sale, at Mr. *N. Richardson's*, Market-street, Pittsburgh, a sample consisting of several thousand of these valuable plants, in the most luxuriant state of cultivation.

This plant is universally used in the British Isles for the purposes of enclosures and fences round parks and farms. They become, in four or five years, quite impervious to man and beast; and during the winter season afford the double advantage of protection from intrusion, and shelter to animals from the inclemency of the weather. The use of them in England, Ireland and Scotland has been found, in addition to the foregoing valuable purposes, more than any other thing to enlarge the scale of farming, by removing the attention and expenses of the farmer forever from his fences, after they are once formed.

Price $3 per thousand.

☞ Samples of the *White Thorn* and *Ever-green Broom*, will be exhibited at the Allegheny Agricultural Show, next month.

Sept. 24—tf

STRAY COW.

STRAYED from the Subscriber, living in Grant, between Second and Third streets, on Saturday last, the 18th instant,

A LARGE BLACK COW,

7 or 8 years old, blind of one eye; the end of her tail and both her hind feet are white; some white on her belly; has been bored for the hollow horn A reward of Two Dollars will be paid to any person who will return her to the subscriber, or a reasonable compensation for information where she may be found.

Alexander Miller.

Sept. 24—3*

STRAY COW.

BROKE into the inclosure of the subscriber, in Versailles township, on the 1st instant,

An old Black and White Cow, marked with a crop and a slit in the left ear. The owner is desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

Fauntley Muse.

Sept. 24—3*

Notice to Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE, that I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, for the benefit of the laws made for the relief of Insolvent Debtors; and that the Court have appointed the *third Monday of November next*, for the hearing of me and my creditors, at the Court House in the city of Pittsburgh; at which time and place you may attend, and show cause, if any you have, why I should not be discharged.

his

Walter ✕ Shepherd,

mark

Pitt Township, Farmer.

Allegheny county, Sept. 27. 1824—3t*PS.

FOR SALE,

A Second Hand Gig,

CHEAP FOR CASH OR APPROVED BARTER

APPLY TO

Henry Beares.

September 17, 1824—tf.

Domestic Cotton Manufactures

BY WHOLESALE.

JOHN M'ILROY begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has commenced the manufacturing of COTTON DOMESTIC GOODS, and has on hand a large assortment of his own manufactures, such as 3-4 and 4-4 *Plaids*, 3-4 and 4-4 *Checks*, *Wilmington* and *Fancy Stripes*, 7-8 and 4-4 *Bed-Ticks* 3-4 and 4-4 *Brown Sheetings*, Orange and Blue *Chambrays*, all which he will sell lower than they can be bought in either Philadelphia or Baltimore, and all his blue colors he will warrant to be the very best indigo blue dyes. Also, an assortment of the *Phœnix Factory Cotton Yarn*, both blue and white, for sale, on reasonable terms. All orders will be punctually attended to.

☞ 50 Good Cotton Weavers Wanted.

Warehouse, Diamond Square, next door to General Edward Patchell's.

September 10—3t.

DENNIS BYRNE,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he will, for a moderate compensation, lay out and keep in order

Gardens, Lawns and Pleasure-Grounds, in or near this city, large or small, in the most approved style; and from an experience of sixteen years in the theory and practice of Gardening, in some of the best gardens in Europe, for which he can produce the most satisfactory certificates, as to abilities, honesty, &c. he hopes, from the arrangements he shall make, that he can execute the orders of Ladies and Gentlemen with punctuality and despatch.

He will Trim Graperies and Peach Trees in the season, so as to have a plentiful crop of fruits which are not unfrequently lost by injudicious treatment. Application to be made to Mr. David Logan, Ferry street, or to the editor of this Gazette.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 10—3t*

RAN AWAY

FROM the subscriber, residing on the south side of the Ohio river, three miles from Pittsburgh, on Sunday, the 5th instant,

JAMES BEAN,

an apprentice, aged about 12 years. He had on a yellow roundabout, check linen pantaloons, and a straw hat. Six cents, but no charges, will be paid to any person who will return said runaway to me. The law will be enforced against any one who may harbor him.

William Bailey.

September 10—3t.

Boarding and Day School.

Mrs. Spencer's Seminary

FOR YOUNG LADIES, will recommence on *Monday, April 5th*, in that spacious house belonging to Mr. Miltenberger, in Front street, next door to the old Post Office, where young ladies will be genteelly boarded, and instructed in the various branches of useful and ornamental education.

N. B. For the accommodation of those who may have a distance to walk, DINNER BOARDERS will be taken on reasonable terms.

March 26, 1824—tf.

And pathless out the dreary wild,
And 'mid the shrieking howls of night,
A mother wander'd with her child.
Through the drifting snow she press'd,
The babe was sleeping on her breast.

And colder still the winds did blow,
And darker hours of night came on,
And deeper grew the drifting snow—
Her limbs were chill'd, her strength was gone.
O, God! she cried, in accents wild,
If I must perish—save my child.

She strip't her mantle from her breast,
And bar'd her bosom to the storm,
And round the child she wrapt the vest,
And smil'd to think the babe was warm.
With one cold kiss, one tear she shed,
And sunk upon a snowy bed.

At dawn, a traveller pass'd by,
And saw her 'neath a snowy veil—
The frost of death was in her eye,
Her cheek was cold, and hard, and pale—
He rais'd the robe from off the child;
The babe look'd up and sweetly smil'd.

From the Aurora.

TO A LADY ON HER BIRTH-DAY.

A few short moments can disclose
The blooming treasures of the rose;
And ere another pass away,
They sink neglected to decay.

From the Baltimore Morning Chronicle.

VERSE IN DISHABILLE.

DESCRIPTIVE, TO AN ELDER SON OF HANNON, WHO REPROVED THE AUTHOR FOR IRRITABILITY.

Thy blood is vinegar—no thicker
Than stale small beer, or such-like liquor—
It has not *life* enough to change—
While mine, like milk, (it is not strange,)
When mix'd with thy insipid ichor,
For very richness, sours the quicker.

Thy nerves are leaden, toneless things,
Without the soul's elastic springs—
Insceptible of no vibrations,
Mine, like the single silken string,
Fann'd by the gentle zephyr's wing,
With ever-varying murmurs bring
Kind answers to *kind* salutations.

But, like the ship's unyielding shroud,
Assail'd by tempests rude and loud,
They'll echo to the *hostile* blast,
With multiplied responses, to the last.

O.

Miscellany.

From an English Paper.

THE FROLICKSOME DUKE.

The late Duke of Montague was remarkable for achievements of wit and humor, which be conducted with a dexterity and address peculiar to himself. In one of his rambles he observed that a middle aged man in something like a military dress, of which the lace was much tarnished and the cloth worn thead-bare, appeared at a certain hour in the Park, walking to and fro in the mall with a kind of mournful solemnity, or ruminating by himself on one of the benches, without taking any more notice of the gay crowd that was moving about him, than of so many emmets on an ant-hill, or atoms dancing in the sun.

This man the Duke singled out as a fit object for a frolic. He began, therefore, by making some inquiry concerning him, and soon learned that he was an unfortunate poor creature, who having laid out his whole stock of money in the purchase of a commission, had behaved with great bravery in the war, in hopes of preferment, but upon conclusion of peace had been reduced to starve upon half pay. This the Duke thought a favorable circumstance for his purpose; but he learned upon further inquiry that the captain, having a wife and several children, had been reduced to the necessity of sending them to Yorkshire, whither he constantly remitted them one moiety of his half pay, which would not subsist them nearer the metropolis, and reserved the other moiety to keep himself upon the spot where alone he could look for an opportunity of obtaining a more advantageous situation. These particulars afforded new scope for the Duke's genius, and he immediately began his operations.

After some time, when every thing had been prepared, he watched an opportunity as the captain was sitting alone, buried in his speculations, on a bench, to send his compliments and an invitation to dinner next day. The Duke having placed himself at a considerable distance, saw his messenger approach without being perceived, and begin to speak without being heard; he saw his intended guest start at length from his reverie like a man frighted out of adream, and gaze with a foolish look of wonder and perplexity at the person who accosted him, without seeming to comprehend what he said or believe his senses, when it was repeated to him till he did. In short, he saw with infinite satisfaction all that could be expected in the looks, behavior and attitude of a man, addressed in so abrupt and unaccountable a manner; and as the sport depended upon the man's sensibility, he discovered so much of that quality in striking the first stroke, that he promised himself success beyond his former hopes.—He was told, however, that the captain returned thanks for the honor intended him, and would wait on his Grace at the time appointed.

When he came, the Duke received him with particular marks of civility, and taking him aside with an air of great secrecy and importance, told him that he had desired the favor of his company to dine, on account of a lady, who had long had a particular regard for him, and had expressed a desire to be in his company, and which her situation made it impossible for her to accomplish without the assistance of a friend; that having learned these particulars by accident, he had taken the liberty of bringing them together; and added that he thought such an act of civility, whatever might be the opinion of the world, could be no imputation upon his honor. During the discourse, the Duke enjoyed the profound astonishment and various changes of of confusion that appeared in the captain's face, who, after he had a little recovered himself, began a speech full of civility, in which the Duke perceived that he was labouring to excuse, on the best manner that he durst, whether he was not engaged upon, and whether he ought not to attend it and therefore put an end to his difficulties at once. The Duke laid his hand on his breast and devoutly swore that he told him nothing which he did not believe, upon good evidence to be true.

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LAW NOTICE.

Edward Turner & Duncan S. Walker,

HAVE formed a connexion in the *practice of the Law*. They will attend all the courts in the city of Natchez the Circuit courts of of Wilkinson and other counties adjacent to Adams, in the state of Mississippi, and the courts in Concordia, Louisiana. Their office is that of the late firm of *Turner & Metcalfe*, at the house of E Turner, near the corner of Second South and Front Streets, Natchez

E. Turner,
D S. Walker.

Natchez, April 23.—M. 28. tf.

NOTICE.

J. TOWNE

HAS REMOVED his LOTTERY & EXCHANGE OFFICE to the North-East corner of Market and Third Streets, where he will continue to buy and sell most kinds of Bank Notes and Specie, and will transact all kinds of Lottery and Exchange Business, as usual.

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Satin Paper Hangings,

With VELVET BORDERS He has also a good assortment of low priced PAPERS, which will be sold very low for cash.

April 9—tf.

New-Stourbridge
Flint Glass-Works, Pittsburgh.

FLINT GLASS,

CONSISTING OF
PLAIN, ENGRAVED & FANCY CUT,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Manufactured at the above Establishment, by

JOHN ROBINSON

AND, in point of quality, equal if not superior to any thing of the kind manufactured in the United States.

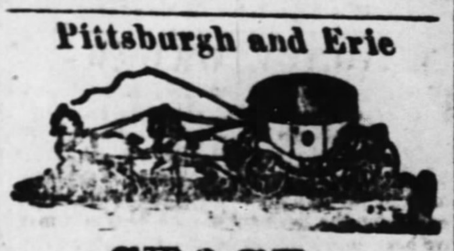
The citizens of Pittsburgh, and of the western country generally, are respectfully invited to call at the works, on the corner of First and Ross Scotch-Hill, and examine the Glass.

Orders will be gratefully acknowledged, and will receive personal and prompt attention.

A large and general assortment will be kept constantly on hand, that orders can be filled at the shortest notice.

Nov. 28—tf

Pittsburgh and Erie



STAGE,

LEAVES *John Davis' Hotel*, Pittsburgh, every Sunday, Wednesday and Friday morning at 3 o'clock, and arrives at Erie on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evening at 8 o'clock. Leaves Erie on Sunday, Wednesday and Friday, and arrives at Pittsburgh on Monday, Thursday and Saturday. Fourteen pounds of baggage will be allowed to every passenger—150 pounds of baggage equal to one passenger.

Arthur M'Gill.

February 27, 1824—tf

Public Notice is hereby given,

THAT the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson & J. H. Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of *R. Patterson & Lambdin*, have been assigned to the subscribers this day for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823—tf

PHŒNIX FACTORY.

COTTON MACHINERY.

Adams, Allen & Co.

GIVE NOTICE, that they are prepared to receive orders for the manufacture of all kind of

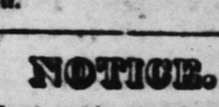
MACHINERY

For Spinning and Weaving Cotton,

Including Picking, Carding, Drawing, and all other Preparation Machines,—which they will afford at the eastern prices, and warrant to be equal to any manufactured there, or to any now in operation in their own mill.

☞ They will, as usual, fill any orders for prime SHEETINGS, 4-4 wide, and YARN, from No. 5 to 20.

Pittsburgh, February 13, 1824.—tf.



The Philadelphia Mail Stage,

From Pittsburgh, via Huntingdon, Lewistown and Harrisburgh,

RUNS through, from this place to Harrisburgh, within 4 and 4½ days, alternately, twice every week.

The Proprietors, on the western section of the said route, after tendering their thanks to the public for their former patronage, hereby take the earliest opportunity to notify such as wish to encourage their Line, that although a *partial* derangement lately took place in the carriage of the mail, &c. *that* difficulty having been since obviated, and by express orders of the Post-Master General, we now resume the carriage of the mail; therefore no further disappointments are to be anticipated.

We subjoin, for the satisfaction of such as feel disposed to take a passage in our line, the time of arrival and departure.

The stage will leave Harrisburgh, at the house of Mr. Buehler, on Tuesdays at noon, and Saturdays at 4 o'clock, A. M. and arrive at the house of Col. Ramsay, in Pittsburgh, on Saturday and Wednesday at 2 o'clock, P. M. And, on return, will leave Pittsburgh Tuesdays and Fridays, at 10 o'clock, A. M. and arrive at Harrisburgh Saturdays at noon, and Tuesdays at 8, P. M. Passengers who wish to go through to Harrisburgh in 4 days, will please to enter at each end of the route on Tuesdays. 'Tis also to be understood, that the owners of the line from Harrisburgh eastward, have engaged to take on all passengers going in this line to Philadelphia, without detention.

Rates of Fare from Pittsburgh to Harrisburgh, 6 cents per mile, or $1.—and 6½ cents per mile for any intermediate distance. Accommodations on this route generally good and low.

Jno. Blair & Co.

May 28—tf.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned hereby gives public notice to all whom it may concern, that on the 2nd day of February, 1822, by divers good deeds and assignments, and assurances in law, he become the owner and absolute proprietor, within the limits hereinafter mentioned, of all the patent rights granted by the United States to Mark Reeves and Richard Reeves, for making, using, or vending machines for cutting and heading nails, and for the several improvements made by them, or invented by them, as specified and explained in their several patents duly registered in the offices in the department of state for the United States, and bearing date on the days and years following, viz: 14th Nov. 1811, 3d Feb. 1812, 31st Oct. 1812, 16th April, 1813, and 28th September, 1813

That he is also in like manner the owner and absolute proprietor of the patent right granted by the United States to Jesse Reed and to Briggs R. Reed, on the 18th August, 1810, and on the 14th August, 1811, duly registered in the aforesaid office, for improvements in the machinery for cutting and heading of nails.

Having learned that several persons are now using the machinery secured by these patents, and that others are preparing to make, sell and use the same without license, or purchase from him, in violation of his clear and indisputable right, and to his great prejudice. He therefore makes it known, to all who may be in any manner concerned, that his right under his deeds and purchases, extends over all that portion of Pennsylvania and Virginia, situate west of the Allegheny mountain—to the whole of the states of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana and Illinois—excepting only such grants or licenses as had been sold before the 2nd of February, 1822.

The undersigned therefore earnestly calls on all those who are now making, using, or vending machinery described and secured by any of the patents above mentioned, to desist from further interference with his just rights; and gives this timely warning to all who purpose making, using or vending machinery described and secured as aforesaid by said patents, that they will be prosecuted according to the laws of the United States, and in the courts of the United States, for every further violation of the rights acquired by him at an immense expense, and which he is willing for a reasonable compensation, to authorize in all proper situations throughout the western country.

He has placed all this business in the hands of his counsel, James Ross, Esq. of this city, with instructions to proceed in the same, after the first day of July next, if no arrangement is made in the mean time, with those embraced in this notice

Christopher Cowan.

Pittsburgh, June 11, 1824.—tf ns

JOSEPH EVANS

OFFERS HIS SERVICES AS A

Scrivener.

HE will execute *CONVEYANCES*, and all other written instruments, promptly, and in a legal form, at the office of B. R. EVANS, in Fourth street one door east of Liberty street.

Pittsburgh, August 20, 1824—tf.

LOTTERY OFFICE.

THE Subscriber has been appointed by the Managers of the Maryland State Lottery, and does hereby take the pleasure of presenting the Third Class of said Lotteries, wherein he solicits, with liberal support, to have the satisfaction of distributing among adventurers, a large number of valuable prizes.

The scheme embracing in magnitude that of any lottery at present in the United States, it is expected will elicit general approbation, from the brilliancy of its capitals, the great number of valuable prizes contained in it, and the comparatively low rate of tickets.

The certain and punctual payment of prizes is as in preceding Maryland State Lotteries, guaranteed by the state.

BY AUTHORITY
Of the State of Maryland, is presented the following Scheme of

State Lottery, No. XX.

1 prize of	$40,000	is	$40,000
1	20,000		20,000
1	10,000		10,000
1	5,000		10,000
3	1,000		30,000
20	500		10,000
20	100		5,000
50	50		5,000
100	20		80,000
5000			
5205 prizes			160,000
14795 blanks			
20,000 tickets at $9 is			$160,000

All the prizes to be floating from the commencement of the drawing, except the following, which will be deposited in the wheel at definite periods, viz:

On the 5th drawing a prize of	$10,000
On the 10th drawing a prize of	5,000
On the 15th drawing a prize of	20,000
On the 19th drawing a prize of	40,000

The whole Lottery to be completed in twenty drawings. The prizes only to be drawn. The whole of the prizes payable in cash, sixty days after the completion of the drawing, subject to a deduction of fifteen per cent.

James L. Hawkins,
Nathaniel F. Williams,
James B. Ringgold,
Lottery Commissioners.

Tickets at present, will be supplied at the original or scheme price—viz.

Whole	$9	Quarters	$2 25
Halves	4½	Eighths	1 12½

AT

CONINE'S

LOTTERY AND EXCHANGE OFFICE,
No. 32, Market Street, Baltimore.

Where all whole tickets issued in this Lottery will be signed, and shares countersigned by the Lottery Commissioners, so that the state of Maryland will be made responsible for the punctual payment of all prizes which they shall draw.

Persons at a distance, intending to take tickets, are recommended to forward their orders without delay, by which they will save any advance that may take place in price.

The drawings will be commenced as soon as the sale of tickets shall render it practicable, and be finished with all possible expedition.

Orders, post paid, from all parts of the United States, for tickets or shares in the above Lottery, or any other Maryland Lottery, covering cash or prizes of any responsible Lottery, will receive the same prompt attention as personal application, addressed to

W. C. CONINE, Baltimore.

By whom the fate of tickets will be given whenever requested.

The Lottery, (and the only one) now drawing in Baltimore, is the

Washington Monument,

Which is expected to finish between two and three months. Highest prizes in it still undrawn are, $20,000, 2 of 10,000, &c.

Present rate of Tickets

Whole	$12	Quarters	$3 00
Halves	6	Eighths	1 50

Remittances made to Conine's Office, Baltimore, will not be invested in tickets unless the high prizes remain undrawn.

The "Lottery Intelligencer," which will contain the drawings, &c. will be forwarded to those who order tickets from Conine's Office.

August 13.—tf.

LAW NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has resumed his professional business, and will be found at the office now occupied by S. Kingston, Esq.

W. Forward.

Pittsburgh, July 30, 1824—tf.

SAMUEL KINGSTON,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

HAS removed his Office to the North-East corner of the Diamond, Pittsburgh, where clients will please to call on him. An arrangement has been made by which Walter Forward, Esq. will be associated with him in preparing and trying his causes. He hopes that by the most assiduous attention to his professional duties, he will merit and receive a share of public patronage.

S. Kingston.

Pittsburgh, July 30, 1824—tf.

N. B. Conveyances and other instruments of writing executed with accuracy and despatch.

John Anderson and M. B. Belknap,

UNDER THE FIRM OF

J. ANDERSON & CO.

BEG leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have commenced a general AGENCY & COMMISSION Business, in Mr. C. Cowan's large and convenient brick warehouse, corner of *Market and Water Streets*, lately occupied by Messrs. Steele & Co.

By their strict attention to business they hope to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

They intend having constantly on hand

Juniatta Bar Iron,

Nails	Spades
Scythes	Shovels
Sickles	Drawing Chains
Castings	Window Glass, &c.

Also, a general assortment of

Steubenville Cloths,

At the last reduced prices.

A QUANTITY OF

PRIME BACON, for sale.

Pittsburgh, May 7, 1824.—tf

348

Poetry.

The cold winds swept the mountain height,
And pathless was the dreary wild,
And 'mid the cheerless hours of night,
A mother wander'd with her child.
As through the drifting snow she press'd,
The babe was sleeping on her breast.

And colder still the winds did blow,
And darker hours of night came on,
And deeper grew the drifting snow—
Her limbs were chill'd, her strength was gone.
O, God! she cried, in accents wild,
If I must perish—save my child.

She stript her mantle from her breast,
And bar'd her bosom to the storm,
And round the child she wrapt the vest,
And smil'd to think the babe was warm.
With one cold kiss, one tear she shed,
And sunk upon a snowy bed.

At dawn, a traveller pass'd by,
And saw her 'neath a snowy veil—
The frost of death was in her eye,
Her cheek was cold, and hard, and pale—
He mov'd the robe from off the child;
The babe look'd up and sweetly smil'd.

From the Aurora.

TO A LADY ON HER BIRTH-DAY.

A few short moments can disclose
The blooming treasures of the rose;
And ere another pass away,
They sink neglected to decay.

From the Baltimore Morning Chronicle.

VERSE IN DISHABILLE.

IMPROMPTU; TO AN ELDER SON OF MAMMON, WHO REPROVED THE AUTHOR FOR IRRITABILITY.

Thy *blood* is vinegar—no thicker
Than stale small beer, or such-like liquor—
It has not *life* enough to change—
While mine, like milk, (it is not strange,)
When mix'd with thy insipid ichor,
For very richness, sours the quicker.

Thy *nerves* are leaden, toneless things,
Without the soul's elastic springs—
Susceptible of no vibrations.
Mine, like the single silken string,
Fann'd by the gentle zephyr's wing,
With ever-varying murmurs bring
Kind answers to *kind* salutations.

But, like the ship's unyielding shroud,
Assail'd by tempests rude and loud,
They'll echo to the *hostile* blast,
With multiplied responses, to the last.

O.

Miscellany.

From an English Paper.

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HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823—tf

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, it is enacted by an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act to regulate general Elections within this Commonwealth," it is enjoined on me to give public notice of such election to be held, and to enumerate in such notice what officers are to be elected—In pursuance of which, I, L. STEWART, Sheriff of the county of Allegheny, do therefore make known and give this public notice to the electors of Allegheny county aforesaid, that a general election will be held in the said county, on the SECOND TUESDAY OF OCTOBER NEXT, at the several election districts.

The electors of that part of the city of Pittsburgh west of Wood street, from the Monongahela river to where that street intersects Liberty street, from thence north of Liberty and west of Washington streets, are to meet at the court house in the said city.

The electors of that part of the city of Pittsburgh east of Wood street and south of Liberty street to the line—together with the electors of that part of Pitt township adjoining and attached thereto, beginning on the Allegheny river at the mouth of Washington street, and running up said river to the mouth of Two Mile Run, thence up said run by Roup's Mill to Henry Fulton's farm house, thence in a straight line to William Knox's farm house, on the Four Mile Run, (including the two last mentioned places) thence down the Four Mile Run to the Monongahela, and thence down the said river to the city line, are also to meet at the court house in the city of Pittsburgh.

The electors of Pitt township, (excepting so much thereof as goes to constitute part of the eastern election ward of the city of Pittsburgh) are to meet at the office of the East Liberty Steam Mill, in the town of East Liberty, in said township.

The electors of Wilkins township are to meet at the house now occupied by Francis Wilson, on the Frankstown Road, in said township.

The electors of Plum township are to meet at the house of John Little, in said township.

The electors of Versailles township are to meet at the White House, lately occupied by Thomas Neel, in said township.

The electors of Elizabeth township are to meet at the house of John Walker, in Elizabeth-town.

The electors of Mifflin township are to meet at the house formerly occupied by William Walker, deceased, in said township.

The electors of that part of St. Clair township within the following bounds, to wit: Beginning on the Monongahela river, at the mouth of Street's Run, thence down the said river to the mouth of Chartier's creek, on the Ohio river, thence up the said creek to include John Bell's, from thence to Willet's, on Street's Run, (including the farms of Robert Hays and James Brison) and thence down the said river to the place of beginning, (being made a separate election district) are to meet at the house of Dominic O'Connor, in Birmingham in said township.

The electors of the residue of St. Clair township, south and west of the aforesaid division line, are to meet at the house of Thomas M'Cully, in said township.

The electors of Fayette township are to meet at the house of John Taylor (formerly Matthew M'Coy's) in Noblesburgh, in said township.

The electors of Robison township are to meet at the house of William Marks, in said township

The electors of Moon township are to meet at the house of Adrian Aton, in said township.

The electors of Finlay township are to meet at the house of John Charles, (now occupied by Mr. Jones) on the great road leading from Pittsburgh to Georgetown, in said township.

The electors of Ohio township are to meet at the house of John Moore, in said township.

The electors of Ross township are to meet at the house of William R. Graham, (formerly Samuel Allen's) in said township.

The electors of Pine township are to meet at the house of William Cochran, in said township.

The electors of Deer township residing east of the following line: Beginning at or near the house of Joseph Lawson, in said township, and from thence a due north course to intersect the Butler county line, are to meet at the house of Benjamin Coe, Jr.

The electors of Deer township, residing west of the above mentioned line, are to meet at the house late of John Connelly, dec.

The electors of Franklin township shall meet at the house of Samuel Neely, in said township.

The electors of Indiana township are to meet at the house of David Stewart, in said township.

At which time and place the qualified electors, as aforesaid, will elect by ballot—

Two persons for *Members of Congress*, in conjunction with the counties of Beaver, Butler and Armstrong.

Four persons for *Members of the house of Representatives* of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in conjunction with Butler county.

One person for *County Commissioner*.

One person for *Auditor* of Allegheny county.

One person for *Coroner* of Allegheny county.

And in and by an act of the general assembly of this state, passed the 17th day of March, 1800, it is directed that the inspectors of the said general election, shall be chosen by ballot, on the Friday next preceding the first Tuesday in October, at the several election districts; and the election for such inspectors shall be held by the respective constables, who are required to give at least one week's notice of such election, assisted by two qualified citizens, chosen by such citizens qualified to vote, as shall be then present, and the inspectors so chosen are required to be at the places of their districts on the day of the general election, at nine o'clock in the morning, to do and perform the duties required of them.

Also, in and by the act of the general Assembly of this state, passed on the 2d day of April 1821, it is directed, "that it shall be the duty of the sheriff or coroner, as the case may be, of each and every county within this commonwealth, to give public notice at the same time and in the same manner and under the same penalty that he is now required to give notice of any general or special election, that every person who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the government of the United States, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the legislative, executive or judiciary departments of the United States, and also that every member of congress, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time the office or appointment of judge, inspector or clerk of any election in this state."

And the return judges of the respective districts aforesaid are required to meet at the Court House in the city of Pittsburgh, on Friday next after the second Tuesday of October next, then and there to perform those duties required by law.

Given under my hand at Pittsburgh, this 10th day of September, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, and of the independence of the United States the forty-ninth.

L. Stewart, Sh'ff.

September 10—3w

W. C. CONINE,

TENDERS his friends, patrons and the public generally, his acknowledgments for the munificent patronage extended to him in the Second Class of the Maryland State Lottery, and does himself the pleasure now of presenting the Third Class of said Lotteries, wherein he calculates, with liberal support, to have the satisfaction of distributing among adventurers, a large number of valuable prizes.

The scheme supassing in magnitude that of any Lottery at present in the United States, it is expected will elicit general approbation, from the brilliancy of its capitals, the great number of valuable prizes contained in it, and the comparatively low rate of tickets.

The certain and punctual payment of prizes is as in preceding Maryland State Lotteries, guaranteed by the state.

BY AUTHORITY

Of the State of Maryland, is presented the following Scheme of

State Lottery, No. XXX.

1 prize of	$40,000	is	$40,000
1	20,000		20,000
1	10,000		10,000
2	5,000		10,000
30	1,000		30,000
20	500		10,000
50	100		5,000
100	50		5,000
5000	10		50,000
5205 prizes			180,000
14795 blanks			
20,000 tickets at $9 is			$180,000

All the prizes to be floating from the commencement of the drawing, except the following, which will be deposited in the wheel at definite periods, viz:

On the 5th drawing a prize of	$10,000
On the 10th drawing a prize of	5,000
On the 16th drawing a prize of	20,000
On the 19th drawing a prize of	40,000

The whole Lottery to be completed in twenty drawings. The prizes only to be drawn. The whole of the prizes payable in cash, sixty days after the completion of the drawing, subject to a deduction of fifteen per cent.

James L. Hawkins,
Nathaniel F. Williams,
James B. Ringgold,
Lottery Commissioners.

Tickets at present, will be supplied at the original or scheme price—viz.

Whole	$9	Quarters	$2 25
Halves	4½	Eighths	1 12½

AT

CONINE'S

LOTTERY AND EXCHANGE OFFICE,
No. 32, Market Street, Baltimore.

Where all whole tickets issued in this Lottery will be signed, and shares countersigned by the Lottery Commissioners, so that the state of Maryland will be made responsible for the punctual payment of all prizes which they shall draw.

Persons at a distance, intending to take tickets, are recommended to forward their orders without delay, by which they will save any advance that may take place in price.

The drawings will be commenced as soon as the sale of tickets shall render it practicable, and be finished with all possible expedition.

Orders, post paid, from all parts of the United States, for tickets or shares in the above Lottery, or any other Maryland Lottery, covering cash or prizes of any responsible Lottery, will receive the same prompt attention as personal application, addressed to

W. C. CONINE, Baltimore.

By whom the fate of tickets will be given whenever requested.

The Lottery, (and the only one) now drawing in Baltimore, is the

Washington Monument,

Which is expected to finish between two and three months. Highest prizes in it still undrawn are, $20,000, 2 of 10,000, &c.

Present rate of Tickets

Whole	$12	Quarters	$3 00
Halves	6	Eighths	1 50

Remittances made to Conine's Office, Baltimore, will not be invested in tickets unless the high prizes remain undrawn.

The "Lottery Intelligencer," which will contain the drawings, &c. will be forwarded to those who order tickets from Conine's Office.

August 13.—tf.

LAW NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has resumed his professional business, and will be found at the office now occupied by S. Kingston, Esq.

W. Forward.

Pittsburgh, July 30, 1824—tf

SAMUEL KINGSTON,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

HAS removed his Office to the North-East corner of the Diamond, Pittsburgh, where clients will please to call on him. An arrangement has been made by which Walter Forward, Esq. will be associated with him in preparing and trying his causes. He hopes that by the most assiduous attention to his professional duties, he will merit and receive a share of public patronage.

S. Kingston.

Pittsburgh, July 30, 1824—tf.

N. B. Conveyances and other instruments of writing executed with accuracy and despatch.

John Anderson and M. B. Belknap,

UNDER THE FIRM OF

J. ANDERSON & CO.

BEG leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have commenced a general AGENCY & COMMISSION Business, in Mr. C. Cowan's large and convenient brick warehouse, corner of *Market and Water Streets*, lately occupied by Messrs. Steele & Co.

By their strict attention to business they hope to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

They intend having constantly on hand

Juniatta Bar Iron,

Nails
Scythes
Sickles
Castings
Spades
Shovels
Drawing Chains
Window Glass, &c.

Also, a general assortment of

Steubenville Cloths,

At the last reduced prices.

A QUANTITY OF

PRIME BACON, for sale.

Pittsburgh, May 7, 1824.—tf

PHŒNIX FACTORY.

COTTON MACHINERY.

Adams, Allen & Co.

GIVE NOTICE, that they are prepared to receive orders for the manufacture of all kind of

MACHINERY

For Spinning and Weaving Cotton,

Including Picking, Carding, Drawing, and all other Preparation Machines,—which they will afford at the eastern prices, and warrant to be equal to any manufactured there, or to any now in operation in their own mill.

☞ They will, as usual, fill any orders for prime SHEETINGS, 4-4 wide, and YARN, from No. 5 to 20.

Pittsburgh, February 13, 1824.—tf.

The Philadelphia Mail Stage,

From Pittsburgh, via Huntingdon, Lewistown and Harrisburgh,

RUNS through from this place to Harrisburgh, within 4 and 4½ days, alternately, twice every week.

The Proprietors, on the western section of the said route, after tendering their thanks to the public for their former patronage, hereby take the earliest opportunity to notify such as wish to encourage their Line, that although a *partial* derangement lately took place in the carriage of the mail, &c. *that* difficulty having been since obviated, and by express orders of the Post-Master General, we now resume the carriage of the mail; therefore no further disappointments are to be anticipated.

We subjoin, for the satisfaction of such as feel disposed to take a passage in our line, the time of arrival and departure.

The stage will leave Harrisburgh, at the house of Mr. Buehler, on Tuesdays at noon, and Saturdays at 4 o'clock, A. M. and arrive at the house of Col. Ramsay, in Pittsburgh, on Saturday and Wednesday at 2 o'clock, P. M. And, on return, will leave Pittsburgh Tuesdays and Fridays, at 10 o'clock, A. M. and arrive at Harrisburgh Saturdays at noon, and Tuesdays at 8, P. M. Passengers who wish to go through to Harrisburgh in 4 days, will please to enter at each end of the route on Tuesdays. 'Tis also to be understood, that the owners of the line from Harrisburgh eastward, have engaged to take on all passengers going in this line to Philadelphia, without detention.

Rates of Fare from Pittsburgh to Harrisburgh, 6 cents per mile, or $1.—and 6½ cents per mile for any intermediate distance. Accommodations on this route generally good and low.

Jno. Blair & Co.

May 28—tf.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned hereby gives public notice to all whom it may concern, that on the 2nd day of February, 1822, by divers good deeds and assignments, and assurances in law, he became the owner and absolute proprietor, within the limits hereinafter mentioned, of all the patent rights granted by the United States to Mark Reeves and Richard Reeves, for making, using, or vending machines for cutting and heading nails, and for the several improvements made by them, or invented by them, as specified and explained in their several patents duly registered in the offices in the department of state for the United States, and bearing date on the days and years following, viz: 14th Nov. 1811, 3d Feb. 1812, 31st Oct. 1812, 16th April, 1813, and 28th September, 1813

That he is also in like manner the owner and absolute proprietor of the patent right granted by the United States to Jesse Reed and to Briggs R. Reed, on the 18th August, 1810, and on the 14th August, 1811, duly registered in the aforesaid office, for improvements in the machinery for cutting and heading of nails.

Having learned that several persons are now using the machinery secured by these patents, and that others are preparing to make, sell and use the same without license, or purchase from him, in violation of his clear and indisputable right, and to his great prejudice. He therefore makes it known, to all who may be in any manner concerned, that his right under his deeds and purchases, extends over all that portion of Pennsylvania and Virginia, situate west of the Alleghany mountain—to the whole of the states of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana and Illinois—excepting only such grants or licenses as had been sold before the 2nd of February, 1822.

The undersigned therefore earnestly calls on all those who are now making, using, or vending machinery described and secured by any of the patents above mentioned, to desist from further interference with his just rights; and gives this timely warning to all who purpose making, using or vending machinery described and secured as aforesaid by said patents, that they will be prosecuted according to the laws of the United States, and in the courts of the United States, for every further violation of the rights acquired by him at an immense expense, and which he is willing for a reasonable compensation, to authorize in all proper situations throughout the western country.

He has placed all this business in the hands of his counsel, James Ross, Esq. of this city, with instructions to proceed in the same, after the first day of July next, if no arrangement is made in the mean time, with those embraced in this notice

Christopher Cowan.

Pittsburgh, June 11, 1824.—tf

JOSEPH EVANS

OFFERS HIS SERVICES AS A

Scrivener.

HE will execute *CONVEYANCES*, and all other written instruments, promptly, and in a legal form, at the office of B. R. EVANS, in Fourth street one door east of Liberty street.

Pittsburgh, August 20, 1824—tf.